

WOMEN VOTERS JOIN DRIVE TO OUTLAW WARS

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offer to the world an earnest of its sincerity as a promoter of world peace.

14. I believe that between now and then there may be a long and weary way. "Red herrings" of provocation will cross its trail, strings tied across the path with sinister zeal will trip the peace-makers and the familiar old dragons of prejudice, doubt and fear of innovation will prance all along the way. In ever new and unfamiliar disguises, yet the peace-maker who knows will walk through it unafraid and unworried, for ahead, like the Star of Bethlehem leading on, he will ever see the shining light of the final triumph.

Mrs. James Morrison of Chicago spoke on the Geneva Protocol and a statement on the national defense act prepared by Mrs. Gordon Norrie of New York, was read as follows:

So many misunderstandings and misconceptions are abroad as to the attitude of many of us on this whole question that it seems wise for me to take a moment to state the position of the committee as I see it. I do not believe that any nation can disarm except by concurrent action with other nations, and I do not believe this action can be taken until a method, other than war, of settling international difficulties, is fairly on its way.

Defense Militia

Until international co-operation has taken the steps for which we are all working, every nation must maintain a regular army and navy, sufficient to protect itself against whatever initial attacks can be made upon it by other regular forces. Into this question must come the factors of geographical position, of the resources of our neighbors, of our relations with them. When the military group in a nation seeks to establish a larger force than this, it is obliged to raise the opinion of the people of the move and that can only be done by exciting in the people, the emotions of greed, hate and fear.

We should be extremely critical of money spent on what may possibly result in producing merely a false self-confidence and an aggressive temper. We should remember that several English military critics, with the admirable frankness which characterizes them, admitted that the Canadian and Australian regiments were capable of efforts to which the British regiments outside the regulars were unequal.

They attributed this condition, and rightly, to the enormously superior physical stamina of the colonial troops, due to the higher standard of living in the colonies. It is highly probable that the money spent in citizens' training camps and in arming the militia, could be better spent in school lunches.

The question of the technical value of plans for military and naval preparedness should be of interest to every good citizen, but it is more specifically the duty of our committee, in whose name I am now speaking, to consider the effect of these preparations on our foreign policy.

Preparedness and Policy

The military and naval preparations of any country are invariably regarded in an international sense as an indication and an integral part of the foreign policy of the nation so preparing. The propaganda, which necessarily accompanies them, is more than the bare necessities of defense, invariably includes an attempt to foment fear and distrust of other countries and the groups within our own which are in opposition. It invariably includes attacks on all movements for peace and international co-operation, sometimes

Committee Heads Busy at Women Voters' Convention



Left to Right: Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, Baltimore, Md., Committee on Women in Industry; Mrs. Walter D. Brookings, Washington, Education Committee; and Miss Esther A. Dunshie, Chicago, Committee on Legal Status of Women.

not open, but always discrediting these plans.

While it is true that people during the excitement of war are willing to vote men and money, in peace times, the desire for economy and for unhampered progress, a natural good-will which nations, especially the United States, feel for others, must be overcome if those who have no belief in and no real desire for peace, are to have their way.

We should never forget that the American Constitution explicitly places the control over military and naval expenditures and consequently, over our policies in this respect, in the hands of Congress, and thereby, in the hands of the voters. We are therefore responsible for the policy of the United States in this matter, and it is responsibility which we cannot escape. It is not for military and naval technicians to lead us in this matter. They are merely instruments for carrying out our decisions and if we give them a wider authority than this in the formulation of plans, we are neglecting one of our first duties.

Roads to Political Office

The various roads to political office were described at the afternoon session by those who have made journeys of various lengths along the way leading from a justice of the peace, represented by Mrs. Mary O. Cowper of North Carolina, to the chief of the federal Children's Bureau, Miss Grace Abbott.

Welfare in government makes a special appeal to women, said Dr. Ellen C. Potter, secretary of Public Welfare of Pennsylvania, who spoke on the work of the 901 institutions and agencies under her department's supervision. Dr. Potter declared that "a woman in public office must have experience, health and a sense of humor, and must not ask for special consideration, how to political expediency, be hurt by unjust criticism, or be tempted to move forward with a program too rapidly for the public to keep pace."

Miss Mary Anderson emphasized the research work of the Federal Woman's Bureau and its fact-finding and fact-presenting facilities. Miss Ethel Richardson, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction in California spoke of her work and

of the children's court is for the protection rather than the punishment of the child, said Mrs. Luella R. North, judge of the Children's Court, Clinton County, New York. Much effort and some millions of dollars can be saved by preventing the forming of criminals, rather than attempting their reforming, she continued.

"We can do whatever we are called upon to do, was the theme of the speech which Mrs. Katherine M. Cowan, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., left behind to be read to the convention when she was called home for a primary election. "When I was appointed to fill out my husband's unexpired term, many people said that I would take it easy and let the men at the City Hall do the work while I drew the salary," she said, "but these people do not know that women are earning their salaries conscientiously and are not willing to be mere figureheads. I accepted my appointment with the understanding that I was to be Mayor in the full sense of the word."

The \$2,000,000,000 cut in federal expenses between 1921 and 1924, the 50 per cent reduction of the ordinary expenses of government in the last three years, and the present 2 per cent campaign to cut \$2,000,000,000 of the federal expenses were described last evening by Brig-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in one of the most practical and clear-cut speeches of the convention. General Lord was speaking on the "Nation's Business," and he gave a picture of a director of the budget with his back to the wall fighting those who would put their hands in the Nation's pocket to draw out funds for squandering, and funds for worthy purposes and funds for what seem necessary expenditures.

Team Work Attained

In dealing with these, he spoke of the work of the chief co-ordinator appointed to bring about team work among the 43 government departments, the organization in the large cities of the federal business association, composed of federal officials and employees seeking economy, and the determined help of President Coolidge in bringing about reduction to ease the taxpayers' burdens.

"With no change in the program as carried in the 1926 budget, we will end the year with a balanced budget and a surplus of \$67,884,489," he said. "Whatever modification we make in our operating program that will result in additional saving will serve to swell this expected surplus. The President has stated that a surplus of not less than \$108,000,000 should be our aim this year."

"The President has in thought always, the taxpayer whose money we spend. Back of the irritating and ceaseless whittling down of estimates, back of the demand for a balanced budget, back of the continuing appeal for economy is the unalterable intention of the President of the United States to cut taxes down and relieve the people of this great Nation, all of whom are affected by taxes."

"Demand for increased allowances for established projects, pressure for larger appropriations for great works, appeals for funds for entry into new and inviting fields of federal exploitation, protest against reduction in operations, objection to the suspension of activities that offer legitimate opportunity for retrenchment must all come under the measuring stick of necessity as compared with the great and admitted need of the taxpayer; and those dependent upon him."

President's Message

General Lord's speech gained added interest in view of a letter from President Coolidge to Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the league, in which he stated:

"It has been a satisfaction to me to learn that at its forthcoming gathering at Richmond, the National League of Women Voters is to make a feature of some detailed consideration of the problem of budgets and budget making. Feeling so strongly as I do about the value of the budget proceeding in connections with the management of both public and private business, I cannot too highly commend the league for its interest."

"General Lord, the director of the budget, I am informed, is to address your convention. He has been doing a fine piece of public service, discharging his most difficult duties with excellent judgment and impartiality, and I know that what he will say to your gathering will be both interesting and highly informative."

Huston Thompson of the federal Trade Commission condemned dominant groups in business threatening the smaller "independents." He opposed bureaucracy in government and the adding of bureaus and commissions to governmental machinery.

It has never been "too much government of the right kind that agitates business," he said, "but too much business of the wrong kind agitating Government. Despite the approval of less Government in business by statesmen, officials and business men, we continue to add bureaus and commissions. There is no escape from this dilemma, as long as we permit price-fixing associations to destroy competition or centralization of economic power in business combinations that are built up by merging competitors, whose united business is beyond state control, and whose actions cannot be understood or grasped by the ordinary person."

MAINE POSTAL MEN CELEBRATE ADVANCE

PORTLAND, Me., April 21.—Liberalization of the present retirement law and a seniority plan of advancement were features of a reform program for which the National Federation is striving. Thomas F. Flaherty of Washington, secretary-treasurer, and John D. Murphy of Boston, vice-president, told 200 members of the Postal Clerks' Union at a dinner last night held in celebration of the advance in wages.

It is proposed that post office employees retire on length of service rather than on reaching an age limit. Telegrams of regret at inability to attend were received from Maine members of Congress. A reduction in working hours also is advocated.

GARMENT WORKERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 21.—Approximately 700 garment workers employed by the Wolf & Abrahams Clothing Manufacturers went on strike here today upon the refusal of the employers to grant demands for wage increases and a 48-hour working week.

The workers asked the return of a wage cut made several months ago and alleged to have been temporary; a minimum wage of \$12 a week for women and \$20 a week for men; that discharges be made only upon just cause and after conference with the grievance committee in the factory; sanitary working conditions and employment through union officers.

CHICAGO TRADE BACKS PLAN FOR AVIATION CENTER

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everywhere and use of aircraft as widespread and common as that of radio, will be among the developments of the immediate future, Edsel Ford forecasts in the current issue of the Nation's Business. He concludes that "it would be hazardous to say that anything is impossible in the line of future aircraft development."

"While the Ford Motor Company has not yet built any airplanes," Mr. Ford explains "we have lent assistance to those who are doing so and it is conceivable that some day we shall be engaged in the quantity production, if not of air sedans and air transports, at least of the motors for them."

"The fundamental of all commercial transportation is speed and the field in which greater speed can be obtained is the air. The center of speed and security in an airplane is the power-plant and the motor industry of course is legitimately concerned with that."

Speaking of the value of the all-metal type of aircraft, he said that the Ford interests have faith in this type because of its "greater strength and durability." An airport already has been established at Dearborn, a mooring mast for dirigibles will be installed soon.

SAFETY OF HIGHWAYS STRESSED IN APPEAL

"Drive carefully! Cross streets carefully! It will keep you out of trouble and out of court!" is the slogan recommended for motorists and pedestrians by the Massachusetts Automobile Accident Prevention Association, which is appealing for public support in its campaign to increase the safety of the highways.

"We intend to give public lectures and literature to both motorists and pedestrians, cautioning the drivers to be careful and the pedestrians not to jaywalk," the association announces. "To carry out this good work, we must have the co-operation of every fair-minded and loyal citizen."

"For the sake of public safety we are appealing to the public to help us by sending their checks to our office, 622 Washington Street, Brookline."

The association was organized last September. Its officers are: Joseph I. Solomon, president; E. M. Creedman, vice-president; Annie Maloney, treasurer, and Dora Solomon, secretary.

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION ELECT

Coincident with yesterday's celebration of the early events of the Revolutionary War, in which 150 years ago their forefathers played an actual part, members of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held their annual meeting at Harvard Hall.

For a half hour during the morning they adjourned their session to attend the exercises at Harvard Square when Vice-President Dawes and his party were welcomed to the city. They had luncheon at Brattle Hall where later the Village Study Club of Weymouth and Weymouth High School presented the play, "Nathan Hale."

Lieut. Samuel F. Punderson of Springfield was elected president for the ensuing year.

WARNING AGAINST COMPULSORY MEDICAL CONTROL SOUNDED

Advocate of Freedom Calls for United Action to Meet Effort Further to Extend Supervision Over the Home, School and Factory

To insure freedom from compulsory medical legislation which, he declared, was endeavoring to extend its sway in home, school, and industry, Henry D. Nunn, director and general counsel for the Medical Liberty League, Inc., in a booklet on "Medical Despotism" which he has just compiled, says that "the zeal of those who are active in promoting state supervision, regulation, and control of children is not to be offset by anything less than an equal or greater earnestness on the part of those who object to the passing of parental control."

"Thoughtfulness for the welfare of our fellow mortals is a good sign, which is characteristic of our own generation," the book points out. "But it does not follow because we are sincerely and honestly eager to help our neighbor that it makes no difference what means we employ in our efforts to help him. Human sympathy is essential to the discernment of human needs; but wisdom and experience, as well as sympathy, are requisite for the solution of the social problems incident to our industrial civilization."

Subordinating the Individual

"In the main, the multiplied agencies herebefore enumerated, each of which represents someone's theory of how to help humanity, have been conceived in a spirit of benevolence; and doubtless all such agencies have done much specific good. But if their general tendency is to subordinate the individual in matters of personal, social or religious conduct or custom, to some petty authority constituted by the state or erected within an industry; or to crush our wholesome spirit of independence and self reliance; or to do away with parental authority; or to undermine individual initiative; or if those who finance private paternalistic schemes are by their benevolence made comfortable in mind and conscience, notwithstanding the possible fact that their fortunes may have been produced by means and methods which have also helped to produce the conditions their contributions are intended to alleviate; then such agencies are a hindrance to progress, no matter how much seeming good they may do for the individual."

"The things which need to be done are not things to assist, direct, codify, or circumvent the citizen," he concluded. "But things to set him free to work out his own problems in his own way, so long as he does not invade the like right of other citizens to do the same thing."

NATURAL HISTORY GROUPS TO MEET

The New England Federation of Natural History Societies will hold its annual meeting next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Boston Mycological Club at Horticultural Hall.

The usual Friday evening session of the federation will be omitted this year for the reason that the Boston Mycological Club has issued invitations to the delegates to attend its annual meeting that evening.

The federation includes some 28 affiliated organizations having interest in natural history, holding two or three meetings each year in the various cities of the New England states. The officers are John Ritchie of Malden, president; Arthur H. Norton of Portland and Norman S. Easton of Fall River, vice-presidents, and James H. Emerson of Boston, secretary-treasurer.

World News in Brief

Anderson, Ind.—Ministers of the North Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference voted unanimously in favor of the union of the North and South branches of the Methodist Church. The question of admitting laymen to ministers' meetings was referred to a committee and will come over to the next conference meeting.

Chicago.—The opening of a night air mail line between Chicago and New York over lighted airways Henderson, second assistant postmaster-general, at a meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

London (AP)—Twenty thousand school children are to be taken to theaters to see Shakespearean plays during the year. The cost, \$6000, will be borne by the London County Council.

Calexico, Calif.—American citizens living in the United States, but working in Mexico, will be required to have permits from the Mexican immigration office after April 21. The new policy, interpreted here as an act of reprisal for an unfavorable attitude taken recently by American authorities toward Mexican workers was announced in the border town of Mexicali.

Berlin (AP)—The leading actors here have organized solidly in opposition to the managers' agreement not to pay any actor or singer more than 300 gold marks, about \$75 a night. Managers insist that the actors have become unreasonable in their salary demands and that the German theaters are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Washington—Two weeks' notice has been given local and visiting motorists that drastic penalties are to be imposed under Washington's new traffic code for each and every violation. Penalties for reckless driving begin with a \$25 fine and run to \$1000 and one year's imprisonment; conviction of speeding will bring fines up to \$500 and 12 months' retirement from the joys of touring; failing to report an accident and "use of smokecreens" also will involve heavy fines. The code is to become effective May 3.

Essen, Germany—The Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate has renewed its agreement with the Inter-Allied Mines and Industries Control Mission. The new agreement runs until March 31, 1930.

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American Institute of Architects Opens Its Fifty-Eighth Convention

Many Medals Are Awarded for Excellence in Allied
Building Arts at International Architectural
Exposition in New York

New York, April 21.—Special Correspondence.
WITH some 200 delegates and hundreds of guests and members of the American Institute of Architects present in New York, the Architectural and Allied Arts Exposition opened last night at Grand Central Palace with a blaze of trumpets. Mr. Benj. W. Morris, president of the New York chapter of the institute, declared the fifty-eighth convention of that body in order, and delivered the welcoming address to visitors.

D. Everett Wald, president of the institute, followed with the official response of the organization, and Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett, president of the Architectural League of New York, announced the awards of medals and institute honors to men, whose exhibits, in the opinion of the separate juries, mark the highest achievements in American art during the year.

The great interior of the building on Lexington Avenue, near Grand Central Station, has been made magnificently fit for its office as home of this exposition of architecture from all over the world. Mr. Howard Greenleaf has had charge of decorations. At the top of the wide stair hall, after entering on Lexington Avenue, one passes into the reception hall extending the length of the building north and south, devoted to the exhibits of mural painting, mosaics, and sculpture. From this gallery on either side extend the principal corridors of the main floor, where are exhibitions of current and retrospective work in architecture, painting, and sculpture, selected from the metropolitan area of New York, in conjunction with textile and master decorators' exhibits.

From this reception hall, at the head of the entrance stairs, two important galleries lead to the great central court where architecture, sculpture, and painting in a setting of landscaping play the principal roles in decoration. The progress of the visitor from entrance to court of honor is a panorama of dazzling color and form, arranged in a scheme of temporary arches and salons. In the court of honor can be seen memorials of the work of the late Bacon, Goodhue, Sullivan, and Polk. The walls of the court are decorated up to the high balconies of the mezzanine floor, and a grand staircase and landing opposite the entrance leads to the second floor galleries.

It was in this court that the delegates and guests assembled for the formal opening and awarding of prizes. These went to: James Earle Fraser, for his sculptural figure "Canadian Officer"; Arthur Loomis Harmon, in architecture, for the design of the Shelton Hotel in New York; Arthur Covey, for his mural panels, "Topping a Cupola," and "Pouring a Mold"; Leon V. Solon, who received the Michael Friedman medal for his work in tiling fabrics; C. Simonds Company for landscape architecture; and Nicola D'Ascenzo for stained glass.

The jury for architecture awarded a second prize to Mellor, Meigs & Howe of Philadelphia, for the residence of Arthur E. Newbold Jr., at Laverock, Pa.

The conferences will continue throughout this week, and the entertainment of the delegates and guests has been fully provided for by Mr. Donn Barber, convention chairman, with a program including excursions to all parts of the city, a boat trip around Manhattan, theater parties, luncheons, and evening receptions and dances. Among the distinguished foreign architects in New York are Sir Edwin Lutyens, architect to all parts of the city, a boat trip around Manhattan, theater parties, luncheons, and evening receptions and dances. Among the distinguished foreign architects in New York are Sir Edwin Lutyens, architect to all parts of the city, a boat trip around Manhattan, theater parties, luncheons, and evening receptions and dances. Among the distinguished foreign architects in New York are Sir Edwin Lutyens, architect to all parts of the city, a boat trip around Manhattan, theater parties, luncheons, and evening receptions and dances.

At a luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania the joint convention of the International Town, City and Regional Planning Association was formally opened by George B. Ford, president of the National Conference on City Planning.

Mr. D. Everett Wald, in his opening address to the convention of the American Institute of Architects, said: "In behalf of the American Institute of Architects, I thank you for this cordial message and for the welcome which New York is extending to the architectural crafts of the world. To all the arts of the building industry, this splendid gathering of people, the culture and taste of New York, is a tribute highly appreciated by the architects of the country who with their fellow Americans have an interest in this great exhibition."

"Eighty-eight years can be counted back to the small gathering of architects which was the foundation of the American Institute of Architects. The oldest living member of the institute is 87 years old. During the lifetime of that one man the population of this country has increased from 10,000,000 to 110,000,000. Its total wealth when he was born was measured in millions. Now the figures of the Nation's wealth foot up to inconceivable billions."

"A country's life history is written in its architecture. As architects we are interested in the language of this historical writing. To what extent does American architecture truly express American civilization? America is commercial and yet it thinks it is seeking culture. America believes itself democratic and a land of freedom. As a matter of fact it often turns liberty into license."

"Proud persons pay fabulous sums for pictures and high rents for a view of lovely scenery. At the same moment they make their cities and their towns intolerably hideous, and carelessly permit blots upon nature's landscape. Americans are keenly enterprising. And yet they are still blind to some of the biggest financial assets of a beautiful city."

"Architecture, in short, does ex-

press the life, the education, and the culture of the people as a whole. Buildings will be built substantially, durably, and beautifully, if the people wish, and just to the degree they wish. Perhaps the architects should know better than they do know the language in which they are helping to write the history of their time.

But regarding the country as a whole, however highly qualified architects may be, architecture is found to express the voice of the people.

"It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the people of a nation shall possess an art sense. The average citizen must demand and appreciate attractive cities, beautiful parks and gardens, and well-designed buildings."

"The impelling motive which has brought this exhibition into being is twofold. First, it has been to show in a comprehensive way the achievements of the best architects and their fellow artists and craftsmen. Second, it has been to use those achievements as an object lesson to increase the appreciation of the public and to stimulate action to build, when we build, more wisely in plan, more substantially, more safely, more durably, more beautifully."

"We cherish the hope that when you have seen this Exposition of Architecture and the Allied Arts you may say that it shows a notable development from the simple conditions which existed in a young commonwealth 100 years ago. If that development is American architecture, we believe, then should our second motive be justified. Greater interest and appreciation on the part of the public will add new inspiration to the efforts of architects and craftsmen."

ORRICK JOHNS.

THEATERS

St. James Theater

St. James Theater—"Hell Bent for Heaven," a play in three acts, by Hatcher Hughes. Presented by the Boston Stock Company. The cast: David Hunt, Louis Leon Hall, May Hunt, Anna Layne, Rufe Pryor, Houston Richards, Matt Hunt, Roy Elkins, Andy Lowry, John Collier, and Elsie Hitz.

Although the Boston Stock Company's presentation of Hatcher Hughes' interesting melodrama of life among the Carolina mountain folk does not quite catch the note of queerest that characterizes the people of isolated communities, the St. James Theater patrons will find it a well-prepared performance. The mountaineer's cabin that provides the single setting is well painted, well lighted, and provided generously with the accessories needed to make it look as though it had been lived in.

A stock company performance often has the merit of keeping the characters in the story in their due relation to each other more consistently than the work of the special company that originally created the play. At the St. James, yesterday, Louis Leon Hall, as the eldest mountaineer, David Hunt, gave a performance that was better in every way than that seen in the touring production of "Hell Bent for Heaven" last season at the Hollis Street Theater. He holds to the first duty of the actor—to work for the story of the play. Such an actor has his reward, for the whole strength of the story then works for him.

Houston Richards' performance of Rufe Pryor, whose warped mentality is at odds with the world and everything in it, is to be preferred to that of the player in the original production, who made an act of the part, giving little of that response to the work of the other players that is half the job of the actor. Because he does not over-act, and because he does his best to make Rufe's twisted viewpoint plausibly human, distorted as it is in his religious fanaticism and in his baffled longing to win Jude Lowry as his wife, but still not hopelessly unresponsive to his real character.

A shade too consciously sweet was the mother, as played by Anna Layne. Undoubtedly she will quickly remove this defect of her generally good performance. Bernard Nedell is well-cast as the returned soldier, and there isn't a false note in his acting of Sid. Rufe has a notion that Jude Lowry would turn to him if Sid could be disposed of, so he fancies the ashes of an old feud and all but succeeds in his scheme to have Jude's brother, Andy, shoot Sid. John Collier has a good general idea of the weak-willed and blustering Andy. Miss Hitz does not let sophistication crop out in Jude. She makes the mountain girl's clothes and hair a bit too tidy for the tone of the story, but parts of this sort bring trying problems of compromise for a stock company's leading lady. That Roy Elkins made nothing of Sid's father is not the actor's fault—it is an empty part, useless to the story, as the author probably found out when the play was finished, but left in because of the bother of taking him out.

Two large audiences enjoyed the play thoroughly yesterday, with its vigorous and sustained melodramatic story, and the hearty humor of its primitive humanity.

B. F. Keith's

Val Eichen's "antique shop," displaying in turn a porcelain clock with lively ornamental figures, a telephone cover of life-size, a Japanese doll that dances and Dutch mill driven by wooden-shoe dancers, furnishes a picturesque touch to B. F. Keith's bill which was witnessed last night by a crowd that filled the house. Some difficult balancing on top of a pole that rests on the head of one of the performers is done by the Arleys. Billy Shone and Louise Squire strike a happy note in "Lobby Politer" with songs and patter; Aunt Jemima is breezy in songs to which the accompaniment is played by two pianos; Ed Lowry is amusing with his comic songs and eccentric steps

and jokes, while Charles King presents some popular songs from musical comedies. A one-act play "Smarty's Party," with Mame Benson in the leading part; and a Japanese offering of songs with a barrel-tossing exhibition thrown in by Kuo Taki and Yuki complete the program of vaudeville, in addition to which there are the usual motion picture features.

Boston Stage Notes

This is the final week of "The Goose Hangs High" at the Plymouth Theater. Next Monday, "Badges," a comedy of Max Marcin and Edward Hammond comes to this theater with Midge Kennedy and Gregory Kelly in the leads.

"The Immigrant" is in its final week at the Wilbur. Next Monday, "Baby Blue," a new musical play, Jane Cowie is in her first week at the Selwyn Theater in her first revival of "Romeo and Juliet." The performance retains all the poetry and vitality that made Miss Cowie's presentation at the same theater last season memorable.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include "Loggerheads," an Irish folk play, with Whitford Kane, Gall Kane and others, at the Hollis; "Rose-Marie," popular musical play, at the Shubert; "Betty Lee," bright musical comedy with Gloria Foy and Joe E. Brown, for its final week at the Majestic.

"Grumpy," the comedy in which Cyril Maude acted for so long, is to be next week's offering at the Copley Theater, with Francis Compton in the title role.

"The Privateer," a new musical comedy, is to be presented at the Selwyn Theater beginning May 4, for a run.

The Paramount screen version of Sardou's famous comedy, "Mme. Sans-Gêne," with Gloria Swanson in the title role, is being shown this week at the State Theater.

Air Codes and Landing Fields Rated Aviation's First Needs

Impetus of Proposed Stock Issues for Commercial
Lines Draws New Attention to Requisites Before
Conservative Capital Will Be Available

Whether commercial aviation in the United States is to be hampered in its early development through the after effects of an overenthusiastic beginning is, in the opinion of aviation authorities, a question which hangs in the balance at this time when promotional activity has suddenly appeared.

Although all such developments do, in general, meet with favor from the ever-increasing community looking for great strides in the coming of this up-to-date method of transport and travel, yet the conservative business man and financier, if he studies the more technical details, views the sudden enthusiasm with skepticism.

The dormant period which has prevailed in the established use of the airplane commercially since the close of 1918, when the experiences of military aeronautics forming a background, the potential possibilities of commercial aviation became apparent, is not likely to be overcome at such short notice after the long lag.

Aviation experts hold that it has been proved conclusively that, in the operation of commercial air routes, the conditions of the so-called ground organization are of such vital importance as to become a decisive factor in the success of the undertaking.

The provision of landing fields for emergency use, during the rare occasions when such may become necessary; provision of aerial lighthouses

for guidance of airplanes by night and of meteorological service for distribution by radio to pilots in actual flight of the latest possible report of conditions along the route is covering, flyers hold to be vital factors in contributing to the success of, and, in fact, rendering possible the regular uninterrupted operation of a commercial air route.

A Government Undertaking
Owing to the general character of the requirements there always will be a perfectly justified reluctance on the part of private enterprise to provide these facilities, flyers insist. It is very obviously an undertaking of the Government to provide radio report service for all commercial airplanes without distinction, and similarly with the other necessary requirements.

The outlook, however, from this standpoint, is encouraging, in that, when commercial enterprise shows reliable possibilities, all assistance will be forthcoming from official sources in these particular directions. Just as in the case of mercantile service, so in air transport, light-houses and terminal facilities will, in all general cases, come within the scope of government or municipal activity.

Code of the Air
Even more important, however, to the successful undertaking, not only of regular air transportation, but of all commercial flying and private flying in general, is the existence of a recognized code of the air and a standardized system of "rules of the road" to be observed by all parties navigating the air.

That Washington is aware of these necessities is seen in the introduction into both Houses of several bills purporting to provide a standardized air law. The Winslow Air Navigation Bill, which has been characterized by airmen as the most comprehensive legislative measure, has already been reported upon to the House, and is in position to obtain a first place in the proceedings of the sixty-ninth Congress.

The Winslow Bill provides for the registration of all commercial and private aircraft. Before such registration will be granted the aircraft in question must have been inspected by certified officials, hold a certificate of airworthiness which should not only raise the standard of air navigation out of the realm of experimentation and risk, but provide the paying passenger with every security in the safety and fitness of the airplane in which he is to fly.

Winslow Bill Favored
During the closing days of last year the Winslow Bill was up for hearing before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the general result of these hearings was in favor of the provisions of this bill.

Not only is the official registration of all commercial aircraft held necessary as a precautionary measure in the interests of public safety, but it is considered a vital and decisive factor in determining the success or failure of each individual commercial aerial organization, for, without air law and official certification of aircraft, preventing the maintenance in service of unreliable and unsafe aircraft, it is not likely that insurance could be obtained upon a reasonable basis for the equipment itself.

Official Regulations Needed
Without insurance, experts say that no transportation undertaking

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COLLEGE PRESIDENTS ELECT
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 20.—Presidents of half a dozen smaller New England colleges met here today for luncheon and discussion of college problems common to them all, including athletics. Included were Presidents C. C. M. Sills of Bowdoin; George D. Olds of Amherst; James L. McCauley of Wesleyan; J. W. Bailey of University of Vermont; Remsen B. Ogilby of Trinity; and Paul L. Moody of Norwich University.

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can be considered commercial, yet insurance companies have signified their readiness to enter the field of aircraft, but such remains an impossibility until precautions are introduced officially and not left to the jurisdiction of the company concerned.

It is the general opinion of those who view the subject of air transportation enthusiastically, but with careful reason and forethought, that successful commercial air transport will be an immediate possibility as soon as the Government enactment of the required air legislation becomes a completed fact.

An overenthusiastic rush, it is held, might result in a failure where success is really due. The absence of standardized ruling, being the cause of continued conflicting actions, is regarded as the chief factor needing correction.

**TROY CONFERENCE
SESSIONS CLOSED**

Reference to Ku Klux Klan
Is Cut From Report

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., April 21 (Special).—Reference to the Ku Klux Klan by name and to three states in which it was said, proper teaching of religion was being prevented in the public schools, was voted struck out of the report of a committee on the "State of the Nation," at the close of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon.

Only one change was made in a pastorate in this section, in Sanford, Vt., where the Rev. W. N. Burnett was named to supply in place of the Rev. Mrs. Belle Mouchelle.

The Rev. Leigh Diefendorf of Gloversville, N. Y., was named district superintendent of the eastern district to succeed the Rev. George K. Statham of Rutland, Vt., whose term expired and who was named executive secretary of the Round Lake Conference.

Pastors in churches of this section are: Adams, the Rev. H. B. Silver; Berlin, the Rev. D. D. Jones; Cheshire, the Rev. H. C. Goffette; Dalton, the Rev. H. C. Petty; Greenfield, N. Y., the Rev. W. Bevan; Hoosick Falls, N. Y., the Rev. David Hughes; North Adams, the Rev. H. H. Metcalfe; North Hoosick, N. Y., the Rev. Edward Bowers; Peterborough, N. Y., the Rev. R. L. Ruth; Pittsfield, First Church, the Rev. M. S. James; Trinity Church, the Rev. W. B. Goodman; Pownall, Vt., the Rev. Philip Goette (supply); Stamford, Vt., the Rev. W. N. Barnett; Williamstown, the Rev. H. C. Ackley.

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Old Orchard Prepares Welcome for National Business Women

PORTLAND, Me., April 21.—Delegates to the 1925 convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in this city, July 12-18, will be given a great welcome when they visit Old Orchard Beach for the annual frank-fest.

It is announced by the local committee that the Board of Trade already has voted to send bands to welcome the incoming business women, and all the shops along the main street of Old Orchard, the length of the pier midway, and along the boardwalk will be specially decorated in honor of the visitors.

Free Tickets For Visitors

Proprietors of the beach concessions have given the chairman of the frankfest committee, Miss Edna Drake, 2000 tickets, entitling holders to free rides on or tips to these concessions, and the beach cafes are planning special shore dinners for the night of July 17, so that, the committee says, the event will be without question the greatest merry-making in which the National Federation ever has participated.

Ohio is promising a delegation of approximately 140. Kansas has already 104 enrolled in its On-to-Portland Club. There is hardly a state in the Union that has not now responded to the convention invitation, and announced that it will send a sizable delegation, while a delegate from Honolulu, Georgia Fitzgerald, has written for reservations.

Plans are being made to feature community singing at practically all general convention sessions, and this will be led by the Williamsport, Pa., Glee Club of 125 picked voices.

Singing Contests
On Thursday evening, July 16, the night of the banquet, when Judge Florence Allen of the Supreme Court

of Ohio will be the principal speaker, there will be singing contests with a cup awarded to the club which presents the finest musical offering.

All through the country delegations are hard at work on songs, cheers and novelty ragalla, each planning to make its group the outstanding one at the convention.

Because of the success of New England's historical pageant last year at West Baden, Ind., when the invitation to the Convention to meet in Portland in July, 1925, was formally extended, an historical tableau of welcome will be given at the opening session of the convention with all the New England states participating.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION
For the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company reports net of \$635,597 after depreciation, taxes and interest, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$2.02 a share on \$10,000,000 common, compared with \$288,996, or \$5.16 a share in 1923.

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PATRIOTS' DAY TEACHES LESSON

'Battle Victory' Put in Background—Speakers Sound Peace Note in Speeches

After a vivid reproduction of the events at Concord Bridge in 1775 the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the occasion, now observed as Patriots' Day, of which this episode was perhaps the most dramatic, hours from its more spectacular path into interpretative channels by means of which all might be made to understand the meaning it has and the lesson it teaches.

At sunset, in the state armory at Concord, after a day of colorful pageantry, the citizens of Lexington and Concord and of sister communities of Greater Boston gathered to contemplate with simple dignity and seriousness of purpose the idealism of which the events of the day had been the popular manifestation. There too, were Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States; Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in the World War, and other distinguished civic and military leaders who had come from far and near to participate in this great anniversary.

Healing Note Sounded

It was left for Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, to sound the healing note—to draw with firm hand the line between boastfulness and gratitude—between exultation and the good sportsmanship of the human brotherhood.

"We are not celebrating today merely a battle won," he said. "Rather we are celebrating a victory for an ideal, the ideal of liberty which those Minute Men cherished and which they have handed down to us to preserve. We praise their sacrifice and celebrate their victory, but we must not forget the solemn responsibility which that victory and that sacrifice have placed upon us."

And thus through the whole anniversary ran the strain of this free-masonry of liberty. It was the feeling of freedom and the genius of America that was being hailed, not a successful war or victorious battle as such. Canadian soldiers marched in uniform with veterans of the Yankee Division; a British general rode with General Pershing, and applauded as heartily as any, and the Union Jack floated side by side with

the Stars and Stripes at every roadside. Aside from the concerts and exhibitions of fireworks in the evening, the joint anniversary program in which eight cities and towns of Greater Boston collaborated, was brought to a close with the military exercises in Concord. About 2500 persons were able to gain entrance to the armory, but many were turned away. The speakers were Judge Prescott Keyes, chairman of the Concord celebration committee; Lieut. Gov. Frank G. Allen, Vice-President Dawes, Mr. Davis and Benjamin Loring Young. Percy Mackaye read a poem he wrote for the occasion and the Rev. Charles W. Lyons delivered the invocation and benediction.

Mr. Dawes a Busy Man

Vice-President Dawes left Boston last night for New York. His stay was a busy one, more strenuous yesterday probably than the day put in 150 years ago by his illustrious ancestor William Dawes Jr., in his ride to Lexington. He covered about 12 miles in his celebrated journey, while the vice president put in 100 hours from his more spectacular path into interpretative channels by means of which all might be made to understand the meaning it has and the lesson it teaches.

**MAINE GOVERNOR
A BOSTON VISITOR**

Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, was a visitor at the State House today, he having come to Boston in the interests of a conference of New England governors to be held in Maine this year.

Governor Brewster paid his respects to Governor Fuller and was later conducted about the State House by Charles L. Burrill, councillor, of Boston.

ELEVATED LINE CONTROL URGED

Senator Warren Supports Extension of Time for 20 Years From 1928

Charles G. C. Warren of Arlington, Senator from the Sixth Middlesex District, speaking before the joint legislative committee on Ways and Means, today, favored a 20-year extension of the public control operation of the Boston Elevated Railway in Metropolitan Boston, after the expiration of the present public control law, July 1, 1928.

The Senator was of the minority of four who took this view of the matter when the committee appointed last year to study the operation of the Public Control Act reported to the Legislature.

The hearing today was on both the majority and minority reports, with the accompanying bills. It is interesting to note that H. L. Shattuck, House chairman of this committee, was the leader in the majority report of the Elevated committee which reported in favor of giving the matters of the Elevated another year's study before coming to a final conclusion as to the future of the road.

Discusses Finance

Senator Warren argued today that a 20-year extension of public control will go far to rehabilitate the road's finances and give investors confidence sufficient to warrant their buying stock and bonds of the road which for some years have not been attractive securities on the market.

Urges Further Study

George Louis Richards, of Malden, a Representative and member of the Elevated committee last year, spoke of the necessity of giving the affairs of the road further study on the ground that it will be necessary to arrive at a sound conclusion before committing the state and the taxpayers of the Metropolitan District to any further financial aid. He said the proposition to establish a Metropolitan Transportation District is an added reason why more time should be given to the consideration of just what should be done.

Harrison H. Atwood, a Representative in the former Legislature, also spoke for further study of the situation, advancing the arguments made by the majority in the formal report made to the Legislature early this session.

William J. Francis, Senator, of Charlestown, a majority member, also spoke and vigorously argued against committing the people further to the responsibility of guaranteeing the Boston Elevated and its finances.

**TO DRAW NEW BILL
ON MOTOR INSURANCE**

The legislative committee on judiciary, in executive session today, authorized Senator Walter Shuebruk and Representative Martin Hays, Senate and House chairmen of the committee, to draft a bill to compel motorists to carry liability insurance, the new draft to be in conformity to the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Several bills seeking compulsory

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An Invitation

In the heart of the British Empire, Oxford Street, London, stands the House of Waring & Gillow, Ltd.—a house famous for two centuries as specialists in all things pertaining to the home. You are invited to wander at will through its galleries and explore its wonderful resources.

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Insurance were before the legislature and the opinion of the Supreme Court was sought as to the constitutionality of the question.

**JAPANESE CHERRY
BLOSSOMS AGLOW**

Arboretum's Oriental Magnolia and Forsythias Bloom

Japanese cherry blossoms are making the boldest showing at Arnold Arboretum this week. Delayed for two or three days by the cold, they were responding today to the bright warming sun. Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arboretum, announced, and will be in full bloom by Thursday or Friday.

An announcement from the Arboretum continues:

"These cherries are to be found just inside the Forest Hills entrance. The lovely spring cherry (Prunus subhirtella) is a mass of pink and near-by the white flowered P. incisa are also laden with blossoms. The bluish white magnolia (Magnolia speciosa) which has semidouble pink flowers and blossoms in spring and fall, is particularly well covered with flowers. P. subhirtella and its varieties are among the most beautiful of all cherries. A little later the Sargent cherry will unfold its white and pink blossoms in rich abundance."

"The forsythia bank, just beyond the cherries on the left, is now a blaze of yellow. Among the newer Chinese plants on the top of Bussey Hill, and beneath some of the white pines, is a lovely clump of azalea mucronulata, a mass of cheery rosy pink. On the Center Street path the valuable corollia goitana is tasseled in yellow; the bush is about 12 feet high, and more in diameter, and never bore so many blossoms as at the present time. In front of the administration building, the Oriental magnolia are in full bloom. Several members of the peach tribe are blossoming in the collection, and in the shrub garden a number of miscellaneous shrubs are in flower."

**CANADIAN MILLERS
FILL BIG SOVET ORDER**

TORONTO, Ont., April 18 (Special Correspondence)—The completion of the largest flour grinding contract ever executed is expected in the near future by the Maple Leaf Milling Company of this city. The Soviet Government ordered 2,000,000 barrels of Canadian flour from the company last December and the last of it will have soon left the Atlantic seaboard.

TO COLONIZE ALBERTA

TORONTO, April 21—British Dominion Lands Settlement Corporation is issuing £250,000 7 per cent bonds, says a London cable. Initial operation will be purchase of 200,000 acres in Edmonton district. Duke of Sutherland is chairman of the Canadian Pacific and the largest project in Alberta. The company will take over 200,000 acres originally purchased from Canadian Pacific and now held by Western Canada Land Company from the lands in the north of Edmonton from Vermilion to Wabamun. The company will finance immigrants to settle their holdings.

**THE ROCHDALE
WOOL BLANKET**

There is no better Blanket at the price. Weight 8 lbs. 10 lbs. 12 lbs. 14 lbs. 16 lbs. 18 lbs. 20 lbs. 22 lbs. 24 lbs. 26 lbs. 28 lbs. 30 lbs. 32 lbs. 34 lbs. 36 lbs. 38 lbs. 40 lbs. 42 lbs. 44 lbs. 46 lbs. 48 lbs. 50 lbs. 52 lbs. 54 lbs. 56 lbs. 58 lbs. 60 lbs. 62 lbs. 64 lbs. 66 lbs. 68 lbs. 70 lbs. 72 lbs. 74 lbs. 76 lbs. 78 lbs. 80 lbs. 82 lbs. 84 lbs. 86 lbs. 88 lbs. 90 lbs. 92 lbs. 94 lbs. 96 lbs. 98 lbs. 100 lbs.

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Rescues Bring Medals to Two

Girl of 14 Aids Little Brother—Fireman Honored by Humane Society

Award of two silver medals for heroic rescues, one to Stephen McGinley, a fireman, and one to Alice L. Wheaton, 14 years of age of Manchester, Mass., were announced today by Ellery H. Clark, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Humane Society. The silver medals are the most valued prizes which the society gives.

Mr. McGinley who lives at 271 Princeton Street, is attached to Fireboat Engine Company 14. He was recommended for his distinguished service by Theodore A. Glynn, Fire Commissioner.

The award to Miss Wheaton was made on the basis of her daring rescue of her little brother Roger, 7, who broke through the ice in the Manchester harbor. It was necessary for her to swim at least 30 feet out to reach her brother.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Humane Society officers were re-elected as follows: William Caleb Loring, president; Henry Francis Sears, first vice-president; Charles Pelham Curtis, second vice-president; William Crowninshield Endicott, treasurer; Charles Francis Adams, corresponding secretary; and Louis Bacon, recording secretary.

Additional to the officers the trustees include Henry Saltonstall House, Robert Homes, Philip Dexter, Francis B. Crowninshield, John Lawrence, Francis Lee Higginson Jr.

Mr. Clark said that the society intend to provide free swimming instruction to hundreds of boys and girls at the outdoor camp which the Salvation Army will conduct at Sharon this summer.

**TRADE STABILITY
CONFERENCE TOPIC**

Associated Industries Members Also to Discuss Distribution

Members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and of the Taylor Society will hold a joint conference April 30 at the Chamber of Commerce Building, at which the two general problems of "Stabilizing Industry" and "Scientific Distribution" will be discussed. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held.

The afternoon program, arranged by the Industrial Relations Committee of the Associated Industries, will be in charge of Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company. The speakers will include:

J. H. Barber, Walworth Manufacturing Company, "How Statistical Control Helps in Stabilization,"

Seth L. Bush, Crocker-McElwain Building Contractors

SHAPLEY & CO., F. R. H. S.
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Company, "How Our Labor Contract Helps in Stabilization."

John F. Tinsley, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, "How Our Savings and Pension Plans Help in Stabilization."

Joseph M. Towne, National Blank Book Company, "The Need for Standardization in Our Industry."

An open discussion of the issues raised will be permitted following the formal addresses.

Dr. H. S. Person, managing director of the Taylor Society, will be chairman of the evening meeting. Prof. M. T. Copeland, director of the bureau of business research of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, will discuss "Methods of Distribution," and Lew Hahn, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, will talk on "Trade Relations."

Mr. Tinsley is also one of the evening speakers, and will discuss "Inter-Relation Between Distribution and Business Stabilization."

SCOTTISH CLANS ELECT

John S. McCurrach of Beverly is elected grand chief of the Grand Clan of Massachusetts, Order of Scottish Clans, at its forty-fifth annual convention yesterday at Odd Fellows Hall, North Cambridge. John Malcolm of Cambridge was named grand tiler, Andrew Clark of Haverhill, grand chaplain, and John J. McCormack of East Boston, grand secretary. Delegations from 31 clans of the State were present.

SEEDING BY MOONLIGHT

LADNER, B. C. April 16 (Special Correspondence)—Farmers of the Delta district have forgotten all about the provincial Eight Hour Day Act in their eagerness to make up for time lost this spring owing to wet weather. By putting double shifts on their tractors and taking advantage of the bright moonlight nights they have been carrying on seeding operations both day and night.

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Training on Individual Lines Pleaded by Boys School Head

Ira A. Flinner Discusses Educational Trends Before Civitan Club at Boston Chamber

Phases of the training of boys were discussed by Ira A. Flinner, headmaster of Huntington School for Boys, in an address today before the Civitan Club at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Flinner's topic was "Modern Times and the Modern Boy" and his address was broadcast from WEEI. He said in part:

"Very young children are absolutely honest and frank. It is only when they try to meet the standards set up for them by society and by their elders that they begin to play a part. They no longer act in a straightforward manner, but try to fit into the new situations which their elders provide."

"This is the time when it is important to encourage the boy to do his own thinking and reasoning. The young man who carefully reasons things out is comparatively safe, as he appreciates causes and effects and acts accordingly. He uses his own judgment."

"If his reasoning powers are clogged or distorted by his environment things are apt to go bad with him and he is apt to try to save himself from disturbing situations by all sorts of methods not always honorable. It is far better to encourage a boy to do his own reasoning, to discuss things frankly with him and not compel him by force to do the will of the parent. Persuasive methods are better and a reasonable argument that the boy understands is the ideal method."

"Most of our discipline in the home today results in separation of the individual into a dual personality. Since the boy wishes to take the position which is best for him at the

time his whole attitude is to please those with whom he comes in contact. It requires care in the training of a boy so as not to break him up into a number of individuals.

"Encourage discrimination and cultivate the boy's mind in such a way that he has the capacity of doing his own thinking and reasoning things out for himself. Parents should co-operate in providing a setting which will result in wise discrimination."

WHITEMAN'S BAND COMING

Paul Whiteman is to bring his orchestra to Boston for a special performance at Symphony Hall on the evening of May 2 under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston. The proceeds will go to the support of the four scholarships maintained by Bryn Mawr alumnae in New England. The concert is in the charge of Mrs. Talbot Aldrich; Mrs. Robert E. Belknap, Miss Margaret Blaine, Mrs. Bradley Dewey, Mrs. Stephen Gifford, Jr. and Mrs. Thorndike Howe, chairman.

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Irish Linen Frock in charming colourings, with simple decorations of hand-drawn work. The cut and balance of this Gown is excellent; all shades are good in the wash. Colours in stock: Lemon, Helio, Grey, Wisteria, Sage, Apple, Fraise, Tan and White. Lengths in stock: 46, 47 and 48 inches. Generous width in skirt for Tennis, etc. Patterns on request.

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SUNSET STORIES
The Travels of a Lapland Family

MOST girls and boys, if they are fortunate enough to be taken on a trip through the mountains, go in an automobile or a train. Sunna, the little Laplander, and her brother Johann go to the mountains every summer, but they have to walk part of the way, although for the greater distance they travel in a boat over wide blue lakes which lie between them and the end of the journey.

Just as soon as the snow begins to melt and the wild flowers take the place of the white winter carpet, Sunna's father and mother begin to make preparations to leave their lowland home.

During the coldest months of the year the little family has had its camp pitched on the outskirts of a large town and a shelter spot is chosen sometimes have gone as far as the nearest stores with their father to buy food. However, as soon as the weather becomes less severe the camp is moved away from the town again and a shelter spot is chosen close beside one of the lakes and a little "hjalma," or storehouse, is erected.

Here everyone waits for the first sign of spring. Sometimes—wandering in the forest—a little girl like Sunna will find violets beneath a tree where the snow is still banked against the trunk, or her brother will bring in the welcome news that he has heard the cuckoo calling.

Soon after this the mother of the family will begin to get all her household goods together. Everything they possess must go with them on the queer, rather clumsy looking boat which is moored to a tree overhanging the lake. Sunna and Johann will be packed in with the goats and the dogs. The tiny baby sister will travel in her snug "komsa," a kind of wooden cradle, into which she is safely laced with thongs of reindeer hide and gaily colored wool.

Father "Lapp" puts up a sail and with the wind behind them, the funny hands. They enjoy sailing over the water in this way but if the wind changes its direction the children may have to take an oar each and help their father and big brother to row, for a Laplander has never learned to sail against the wind.

Directly the little party reaches

the other side of the lake they will look for the spot where they camped last spring. Mother "Lapp" will be very pleased to find a replace already built, but she left it a year ago, on which to cook the evening meal. The children will be sent to gather sticks to make a blaze while the father and his eldest son put up the tent in which the whole family will sleep.

After the children have had their supper they will be put into the separate sleeping bags, or tents, which are attached to the sides of the main tent. Sometimes the dogs will creep up beside the children but the mother never drives them away because she knows that the children will snuggle close to the fur coats of these four-footed members of the family and so keep themselves warm. Besides, from the time they are babies, the children are taught to look upon the dogs as their guardians and a Lapland dog never betrays his trust.

Next day, or soon after, the family will move again, for the reindeer herds are on ahead in search of the lichen which is their natural food, and wherever the reindeer choose to go the Laplander will follow, for he has more regard for the reindeer than for any other animal.

Somewhere on the slopes of the mountains toward which they are making their way, Sunna and Johann's father will find his own herd, numbering, maybe, many hundred of reindeer. You must go to Lapland and ask him yourself if you want to know how many, and if you take my advice you will not do that, for it is considered very rude to ask a Laplander how many reindeer he has—just as rude as though you were to inquire of anyone how much money he possessed!

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Field Set Used by R. C. T. C.

training of young college students so that they may be commissioned in the United States Army in case of emergency, army phases of activity are taken up, including accompanying police members of the Reserve Officers' Massachusetts Institute of Technology are shown visiting station furnished by the army.

It was in operation 10 minutes after it had been utilized which carried it. There are quite a number of colleges that train men for commissioning in large numbers made second lieutenants in the reserves as a result, unless such training is augmented by many months of field work, however, the training can hardly be considered field work of the kind shown in the accompanying page.

Programs

Evening Features

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22
8:30—HIS STANDARD TIME
Vanna, Chas. (400 Meters)
—Concert at the Malabar
by the General Staff Band
in Army, Capt. José Molina
leader.

9:15—TWO (425 Meters)
—Concert, McIntyre and his Cha-
ronet Orchestra, 8:30—
Methodist Church choir.

9:45—BROTHER CHAS. 7:15—
8:—The Traveler Orchestra
—4-hour music, 10—Gil-
bert Spring, pianist.

Boston-Springfield, Mass.
—University extension course
—Prof. André Moritz of Har-
vard, course under the aus-
pices of the Springfield

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (250
6:30 p. m.—Reese-Hughes
—The main drawing of the
For Des Moines 7:30—The
Commerz Glee Club of the
8:—Des Moines Theatre
Orchestra, under the direction
Leon A. Dushoff, 9:15—**The**
Lido Radio Orchestra.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (45
7:30 p. m.—Program of old
southern melodies given by
3—Audion, 8:15—Dance
Joelmy Jackson's Texas Hotel

MOUNTAIN STANDARD

KOA, Denver, Colo. (325
8:10 p. m.—Studio program
the Darrow Music Company
Chorus numbers by the Glen
view Chapter No. 2 (Masconie),
direction of Edwin Richards,
the Darrow Music Company
direction of R. Jefferson

35—Misses Patricia and Bill; by
 Concert by Mme. Yvonne
 36—Theater Guild of America;
 37—Donna, soprano, 8:45: The
 the Muskieaters; Tom Moran,
 38—Theater Guild of America;
 the Highland Glee Club,
 39—by the Pauline Taylor

New York (452 Meters)
 m.—Dinner music; sym-
 under the direction of
 Jewelry"; by Lawrence S.
 Marine Band from the
 "Isena Hour" on Radio
 Orchestra; Meyer Davis

New York (455 Meters)
 m.—NYU City College; "Elec-
 as a profession," Prof.
 45—Time question con-
 on Newspaper Publishers
 46—Theater Guild of Amer-
 47—by Arthur G. Staples,
 48—Jewel Brown, Ruby
 49—Bills Wynne's Greenwich

Brooklyn Hills, N. Y.
 (316 Meters)
 m.—Brooklyn Eagle pro-

Philadelphia, Pa. (295 Meters)
 on Events," a series of
 George Earle Ratcliff, in
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BELMONT, Thra. 48 E. of B'y. Eves. 8:30
Blanche, Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

BLANCHE BATES
"MR. PARTINGTON PRESENTS"
CENTURY, Thra. 824 & P.W. Eves. 8:25
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

THE LOVE SONG
ELTINGE THEA., 42d. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE FAUL GUY. With
ERNEST TRUEN
A New Comedy at New York Life

FOUR APOLLO
F LUSHER
George White's
West 42 St.
Matinees
Wed. &
Sat. 2:30

4th ST., Thra. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20
Matinees Wed. & SAT. 2:30
ALL STAR REVIVAL OF
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S "THE
M I K A D O
ULTON, W. 40th St. Eves. at 8:20
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
LSIE JANIS
With
JIMMY HUSSEY
Her Bird's Eye Review **PUZZLES OF 1925**
One of the most thoroughly amusing comedies
ever seen—The Colossal Detective Musical
WHITE COLLARS
ORT, Thra. West 40th St. Eves. 8:20
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

ROLIC THEATRE, West 42d Street
Eves. 8:20 Mat. Wed. & Sat.
(Atom New American)
The Knife
in the Wall
Famous
Lighter's
Melodrama
(Formerly
called
"Puppets")
THRILLS LAUGHS LOVE
F. A. L. LIBERTY W. 42 St. Eves. 8:20
Larger Shows. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH
LADY, BE GOOD
Fred & Adele Astaire, Walter Catlett,
200 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00
-ACTORS' THEATRE PLAYS-
CANDIDA **THE WILD DUCK**
Ambassador at 43rd St. Theatre.
Eves. 8:25, Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ed. & Sat. Eves. 8:35 2:30, Eves. at 8:30.

THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE.
ec. Mats. Tuesday & Friday at 2:30
urs. at 2:45 at 48th St. Theatre.

New York—Motion Pictures

RIVOLI THEATRE
Broadway at 49th St.
GLORIA SWANSON
in
"MADAME SANS GENÈVE"
A Paramount Picture

"GRASS" *A Paramount Picture*
CRITERION THEATRE (Twice Daily
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A great and sincere motion picture
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TWICE DAILY
All seats reserved
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any other theater this season.

SUBHERT WILBUR EVES. at 8:15
Pop. \$2 Mats. Wed.
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LAST WEEK
ARTHUR ASHLEY
and a distinguished New York Cast in
"STIRRING COMEDY DRAMA
THE IMMIGRANT
By MR. and MRS. M. H. GULESIAN

SUBHERT EVES. 8:15
POP. \$2 MAT. WED.

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Arthur Hammerstein's

Rose-Marie
With DESIRE ELLINGER
Seats 8 Weeks in Advance

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Week of April 20, 2 & S. Beach 1724
Another Big Record Breaking Week
CHARLES AUNT
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Songs & Squares—Kao Toki & Yoki Co.
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GEO. COHAN'S GRAND Matinees
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MR. LOUIS MANN
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Direct from the New York City Triumphant
ADELPHI EVES. at 8:15. MATS.
at 2:15
CHICAGO'S LOUDEST LAUGH
IS ZAT SO?
"A PLAY ALL CHICAGO SHOULD FLEE TO SEE." —Amy Leslie, News.
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Great Northern MATS. WED. AND SAT.
MESSIRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
A REAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT PRINCE
Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10
WOODS THEATRE, Nights at 8:15
MATs. WED. AND SAT. 2:15
Arthur Hammerstein presents "the biggest musical hit ever shown in America."
"ROSE-MARIE"
With MYRTLE SCHEAF
and RICHARD SKEET CALAGHER
Company of 100. Symphony Orchestra
ILLINOIS EVERY EVENING, 8:20
SATURDAY MAT., 2:20
A. L. Erlanger and R. J. Powers, Mgrs.
FRED STONE
in "STEPPING STONES"
with DOROTHY STONE
HARRIS DEARBORN NEAR LAKESIDE
And a Youthful Dancin' Chorus
The Laughing, Dancin' Musical Hit
BE YOURSELF!
Queenie Smith Jack Danahue
Georgia Caine
And a Youthful Dancin' Chorus

THE HOME FORUM

The Prerogatives of Genius

THE opinion of the world should ever swing back to a more "classical" view of human nature, in reaction against the prevailing belief which has characterized the past hundred years and is rampant today, history will doubtless label this period as the age of individualism. For this age was inaugurated by the most practical demonstration of a revolutionary belief in the supremacy of human rights. Socially and politically, the belief has embodied itself in democracy or republicanism. In the realm of art it has exalted original genius into a position of supreme authority. Surprising though it may seem, it is only the age which produced Rousseau, the French Revolution, and the American Republic which at the same time accorded—with openly professed sanctions—to this mysterious native faculty of man, unlimited privileges of expression which we accept as natural today.

In the history of German literature the liberation of genius is recognized by the very name given to that age in the eighteenth century: *die Geniezeit*, or *die Genieperiode*. It is now called the *Geniezeit* in the most significant achievement of those days. One of its principal spokesmen declared, "Genius sets itself over all rules. The work of genius is the rule." A little later no less a thinker than Immanuel Kant voiced this conviction in a chapter of his "Critique of the Aesthetic Judgment," which remains probably the most searching analysis of the nature of genius which has ever been written. As there defined by him, "Genius is the exemplar of originality of the natural endowments of an individual in the free employment of his faculties. The possessor of this endowment so puts freedom from the constraint of rules into force in his art, that for art itself a new rule is won." And about the same time in England Edward Young heralded the new conviction in his impressive comparison: "Genius can set us right in composition without the rules of the learned, as conscience sets us right in life without the laws of the land."

Well do we know how literally, with what enthusiasm, such revolt against the tradition of many centuries was carried out. The unforgettable, classic picture of the revolution in poetry throughout Europe was drawn by none other than William Hazlitt, who was at the same time a good deal of a "rebel" himself. "Our poetical literature had degenerated towards the close of the last century, into the most trite, insipid, and mechanical of all things, in the hands of the followers of Pope and the old French school of poetry. It wanted something to stir it up, and it found that something in . . . the French Revolution. From that impulse it thus received, it rose at once from the most servile imitation and tamest commonplace to the ut-

most pitch of singularity and paradox. The change in belles-lettres was as complete, and to many persons as startling, as the change in politics, with which it went hand in hand. There was a mighty ferment in the heads of statesmen and poets, kings and people. According to the prevailing notions, all was to be natural and new. Nothing that was established was to be tolerated. . . . It was a time of promise, a renewal of the world and of letters, and poetry by the good will of our Adam-wits was to begin de novo. . . . Everyone did that which was good in his own eyes."

Here in America likewise, some years later, the Emersonian group was caught up in the tidal wave which had crossed the Atlantic. "There has never, probably, before or since," avers one of our critics with gentle irony, "been so much genius abroad. The word talent does not exist in the transcendental vocabulary. The profession of literature presupposes genius. Channing, Everett, even Alcott had it. Everyone who wrote had it. The belief in the prevalence of genius was general." Throughout the thought of the greatest prophet of them all, in fact, in the broadest sense of the term, genius was considered universal, for in Emerson this power is the essential individual self and hence he could say with apparent extravagance, "Obey the Genes most when his impulse is wildest." More temperately and comprehensively the nineteenth century drew the distinction between ability and the more transcendent power. In Owen Meredith's words,

Talk not of genius baffled. . . .
Genius does what it must, and talent
does what it can.

Or as Lowell put it, "Talent is that which is in a man's power; genius is that in whose power a man is."

All this testimony to a prevailing conviction of the imperial position of genius in the human economy of things raises fundamental questions from which there is no escape. Is genius above ordinary law, aesthetic or ethical, or both? Can it properly dictate its own law to itself? How far should its expression conform to tradition and convention?

Some there are and some, indeed, there always have been who have denied that genius is any such dominant native faculty. Buffon, the French naturalist who wrote the classic essay on style, asserted that it is only "the aptitude for genius." Matthew Arnold concluded that it is "mainly an affair of energy," and even transcendentalist Carlyle found it to be "the transcendent capacity of making trouble." Our practical Americans, it would seem, lean toward this interpretation—particularly self-made business men who offer advice to ambitious youth, and the correspondence schools which profess to produce writers and capitalists in industry over night.

Great art, however, the world stubbornly believes, as it always has believed since the days of classical antiquity, demands the hand of more than "those master-mechanics, art and laboring genius, none other than the world, at least, believed could spring only from a rare endowment, a happy gift of nature. But at the same time, by taking tangible shape art necessarily submitted to form; hence even genius must function subject to the limitations of form. Other elements, such as aesthetic appropriateness of language and the most effective method of reflecting our impressions of both the inner and the outer world, become shared through the experiment into formulas which in turn tend like other human doctrines to harden into dogmas. To these also genius in theory is made subject.

Then, in modern times, not only such traditional dogmas, but the precedent of great achievement comes to attain the weight of authority, the rules become regarded as the very expression of natural law, and the individual genius of genius are still further discouraged.

Those rules of old discover'd not devised,
Are Nature still, but Nature method-
ordain'd.
But if the rules, then, are merely Nature's discovery of some law of nature, then they are inviolable, and genius is but a servant to carry them into execution. The rules are master, not genius.

Then, the faith the world has vehemently repudiated since the sixteenth century and we have swung to the opposite extreme. We believe in progress at any price! Obviously, however, the free play of the temperamental, particularly the conscious defiance of all tradition, is most likely to produce eccentricity. And a product which is merely different does not represent progress. It represents nothing humanly valuable. The test of any work of art is pragmatic: does it contribute some permanent beauty or illumination of experience? If genius can be defined as the power to make this contribution, then it is the power to make this contribution. At times it breaks tradition; oftener it clings closer to precedent than we think. But always it finds a balance between the old and the new. And whenever the real geniuses express their interpretation of this age-long issue they voice a balanced view. Milton speaks of "the golden power of nature," the "unpremeditated verse," and of the

thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers.

But he also emphasizes the necessity of "labour and intent study, joined with the strong propensity of nature." Can we doubt that Shakespeare was upholding the same dual necessity in Hamlet's picturesque phrase, "The law of the writ and the liberty—these are the only men!"

"The law of the writ"—established tradition—and "the liberty"—free expression of originality; it is the prerogative of genius to base its new achievements upon essential law; to glorify it by illustrating its higher fulfillment.

Miss Jewett's Beautiful Stories

A great many good stories were being written upon New England themes at the same time that Miss Jewett was writing; stories that to many contemporary readers may have seemed more interesting than hers, because they dealt with more startling "situations," were more heavily accented, more elaborately costumed and posed in the studio. But most of them are not very interesting to read and re-read today; they have not the one thing that survives all arresting situations, a good writing and clever story-making—inherent, individual beauty; the kind of beauty we feel when a beautiful song is sung by a beautiful voice that is exactly suited to the song.

An idol of Theocritus, concerned with sheep and goats and shade and pastures, is to-day as much alive as the most dramatic passages of the Iliad—stirs the reader's feeling quite as much, perhaps, if the reader is a poet.

It is a common fallacy that a writer, if he is talented enough, can achieve this poignant quality by improving upon his subject-matter, by using his "imagination" upon it and twisting it to suit his purpose. The truth is that by such process (which is not imaginative at all!) he can at best produce only a brilliant sham, which, like a badly built and pretentious house, looks poor and shabby in a few years. If he achieves anything noble, anything enduring, it must be by giving himself absolutely to his material. And this gift of sympathy is his great gift; is the fine thing in him that alone can make his work fine. He fades away into the land and people of his heart. . . .

I have tried to gather into these two volumes the very best of Miss Jewett's beautiful work; the stories which, read by an eager student fifty years from now, will give him the characteristic flavor, the spirit, the cadence, of an American writer of the first order—and of a New England which will then be a thing of the past.

Even in the stories that fall a little short of being Miss Jewett's finest, there are many delightful characters and there is much beautiful writing.

Consider the closing paragraph of "Marsh Rosemary," which might stand as a tender apology for the art of all new countries, which must grow out of a thin new soil and bear its fruit.

"Who can laugh at my Marsh Rosemary, or who can cry for that matter? The gray primness of the plant is made up from a hundred colors if you look close enough to find them. The Marsh Rosemary stands in her own place, and holds her dry leaves and tiny blossoms steadily toward the same sun that the pink lilies bloom for, and the white roses. . . ."

Born within the scent of the sea but not within sight of it, in a beautiful old house full of strange and lovely things brought home from all over the globe by seafaring ancestors, she spent much of her girlhood driving about the country with her father, on his professional rounds among the farms. She early learned to love her country for what it was. As it was quite as important, she saw it as it was. She happened to have the right nature, the right temperament, to do it so—and to understand by intuition the deeper meaning of all she saw.

She had not only the eye, she had the ear. From childhood she must have treasured up those pithy bits of local speech, of native idiom, which enrich and enliven her pages. The language her people speak to each other is a native tongue. No writer can invent it. It is made in the hard school of experience, in communities where language has been undisturbed long enough to take on color and character from the nature and experiences of the people. . . . He himself must be able to think and feel in that speech—it is a gift from heart to heart. . . .

Gilbert Murray has illustrated the two kinds of beauty in writing by a happy simile. There is a kind of beauty, he says, which comes from rich ornamentation; like the splendor one might admire on a Chinese junk, gorgeously gilded and painted, with rich embroidery and tapestries. Then there is the beauty of a modern yacht, where there is no ornamentation at all; our whole sensation of pleasure in watching a yacht under sail comes from the fact that every line of the craft is designed for one purpose, that everything about it furthers that purpose, so that it has an organic, living simplicity and directness. This, he says, is the beauty for which the Greek writers strove; it is certainly that for which Miss Jewett strove.—Will Cather, in Preface to "The Best Stories of Sarah Orne Jewett."

The Old Inn Sign
(1824)
The roadway has a fluted face
And breathes like a star,
While loud and taunting the trace
Comes on the canteen team.
For at my Inn the coaches stop,
The fares they stay to dine,
When horses' hoofs come clip-a-clip,
Clip-a-clip, clip-a-clip,
Before the old inn sign.

Now fetch your fagots in, good lass!
Good oster, fetch your hay!
And let the time in comfort pass
While man and horse delay.
For cheerless is the coach's top
And heavy is the load.

When horses' hoofs go clip-a-clip,
Clip-a-clip, clip-a-clip,
Along the frosty road.
For welcome is the coach's stop,
And bravely shall they dine,
When horses' hoofs come clip-a-clip,
Clip-a-clip, clip-a-clip,
Before the old inn sign.
—Bambino, in "The Bookman, London."

Browning's Pippa is a pure product of the imagination. "Mr. Brown- ing," says Mrs. Orr, "was walking alone in a wood near Dulwich, when the image flashed upon him of some one walking thus alone through life, one apparently too obscure to leave a trace of his or her passage, yet exercising a lasting though unconscious influence at every step; and the image shaped itself into the little alk-wind of Asolo, Pippa or Pippa." This is the motive, the unconscious influence of good over evil, that gives unity to "Pippa Passes," but Pippa herself is more, far more, than the embodiment of this one idea.

It is New Year's day and Pippa, springing out of bed determined to spend her one holiday in the year singing through the streets, as if she were in turn "the happiest four" in our Asolo. But these happiest four are, at the moment Pippa passes.



Whiteside Mountain, in the "Sapphire Country" of North Carolina

Whiteside Mountain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you calling me, my mountain,
Calling me to you once more,
To your winding, briery pathways
And your soft, pine needle ways?
Those who think you stern, un-
friendly,
Do not know your gentle heart,
Do not know your giant hemlocks
Or the way the shy birds dart
From your dark, hidden tangles
Past your merry little streams
That go bubbling on so gaily
Making music for my dreams.

High up on your wind-swept summit,
Close beneath the sapphire sky
All the lovely winds of heaven
Whirl and swirl and flutter by;
Down below you in the valley,
On an early April day
Pink waves roll in gentle rhythm
Undulating, swiftly away.
Wild peach trees in fluttering
blossom
Flushing far as eye can see
Flushing all the little valley
With a rosy mystery.

City streets lie here before me,
Concrete buildings hem me in;
But my heart is gaily wandering
Your green pathways cool and dim
Faint trails that wander off in memory
Beckon me persistently
And I hear my distant mountain
Calling coaxingly to me!

Eleanor G. R. Young

Whole Moments

The moment comes and goes. Not beauty only, for there is a special kind of beauty for every hour the mountain knows, beauty which man perceives without participating, beauty to which he feels himself a stranger. There is the beauty of the structureless gloom of gathering storms . . . beauty edged with intolerable loneliness of the moon-bow flung on the fluffy, silver-flecked floor of cloud observed from peaks above the tree line. There is beauty of the mountain meadows, to which the response is a joyous sense of well-being, lakes like jade, jeweled with water-lilies, long bayasids thick with the plumes of bear-grass bowing like white ladies to the royal wind.

Curiously, one of these moments of complete and happy abandonment to wholeness, comes, for me, with the birth, in the air before me, of the fragile, six-parted flowers of the snow. It is only at very high altitudes that it is possible to see snow-flakes shaping level with your eyes, coming of the thick grayness as a star comes out of the twilight. There is a falling flash that gathers whiteness as it falls, and suddenly on the black cloth of your coat you catch a cluster of stemless, feathery blossoms that under your breath dissolve and reappear, always six-sided but never twice the same. Snow-flakes forming under such conditions are unusually large, probably because they cannot form at all except in the absence of all motion but their own. Those that come sliding down the long slopes of mountain being almost always clogged together, shattered in particles, or whipped by the wind into round, icy grains. Sometimes on the surface of heavy falls after warm days driven by cold nights, will be found a still more varied bloom of snow flowers in the form of hoar-frost, mingled with ice spicules which the Texas call "need-of-the-snow."

—Mary Austin, in "The Land of Journey's Ending."

As Pippa Passes

thoughts and feelings and tendencies of years seem suddenly to mature. The best introduction to Pippa Passes is found in Emerson's "Over-soul": "There is a vast difference between one and another hour of life in their authority and subsequent effect. Our faith comes in moments. . . . Yet there is a depth in those brief moments which constrains us to ascribe more reality to them than to all other experiences. For this reason the argument which is always forthcoming to silence those who conceive extraordinary hopes of man, namely, the appeal to experience, is forever invalid and vain. A mightier hope abolishes despair. We give up the past to the objector, and yet we hope. He must explain this hope." Pippa Passes is the dramatization of the tidal moment, and Pippa is the little alchemist who transmutes the metal of the moment into gold.—C. Alphonso Smith, in "What Can Literature Do For Me."



Whiteside Mountain, in the "Sapphire Country" of North Carolina

Verklighet i motsats till överklighet

Översättning av den 4 denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

INTRESSET för vår bättre litteratur skulle till stor försvinn, om den icke vore ett uttryck för människornas innersta önskan att finna det verkliga, det sanna och det öddögla för att därigenom erhålla en mer tillförlitlig grundval som stöd för tanken. Sökandet efter det som är verkligt tyckes vara ändlös. Detta är icke att undra på, ty frid och framstegskändande är otänkbara så länge människligheten icke funnit en sann, oföränderlig grundval för sitt tänkande. Kunnat våra slutn-
ningar vara korrekta, när det icke finnes någon sann grundval för våra premisser? Önskan att äga en rätt uppfattning om vad som är verkligt är därför helt naturlig, och denna önskan skall för oss enare tycka individen att äga hela sin uppmärksamhet åt att bringa den i uppfyllelse, alldeles som Abraham fördom tvangs att låta gamla band falla—det vill säga, gamla sätt att tänka—för att finna verkligheten. I brevet till hebréerna läsa vi: "Ty han väntade på 'staden med de fasta grundvalarna', vars byggmästare och skapare är Gud." Vore ej detta bibelställe meningslöst för så vitt det ej närmast tände på det sökande efter det som är verkligt? Abrahams vandring inne-
bär framstegskändande, liksom varje önskan att uppnå det som är verkligt innebär framstegskändande, då däremot liknandet tyder på stillastående. Önskan att uppnå det som är verkligt framkallar alltså visdom. I ordpråk-boken läsa vi följande om hur denna visdom saknades: "Där profeta icke finnes, där bliver folket tygellöst"; det vill säga, vare det icke finns förhoppning eller längtan att uppnå det som är verkligt, där finns inget sant framstegskändande, och denna önskan blir oundviklig.

Frågan angående vad som utgör verkligheten tyckes alldeles särskilt utgå en del av den sanna Vetenskapen. Är det icke ett grundvillkor att Vetenskapen bör kräva absolut korrekta och befogade premisser och slutledningar? Finns det väl i den sanna Vetenskapen något som helst rum för det spekulativa eller för något annat än det som är bevisbart? Vetenskapens måste vara omöjlig. Den kan icke avvika från det som är verkligt; då vore den icke sann Vetenskap. Det timpliga eller överkliga för-
går, när det vetenskapligt underskats verklighetsprovet.

Den sanna Vetenskapsens omöjliga logik har avsevärt en del människor, vilka i stället borde frjädas dörför. En tid har det tyckts dem som om Vetenskapen skulle tillintetgöra deras uppfattning om Gud. De hava icke insett att om rätt tänkande skulle kunna tillintetgöras en uppfattning om Gud, då måste denna uppfattning vara oriktig. Alla sådana farhågor är felaktiga, emedan de grundats på ett falskt antagande om vad Gud är. Är det ej då rätt att antaga, att om Vetenskapen i sitt orubbliga fasthållande vid det som är verkligt tillintetgör vad vi uttro är gäldigen icke längre bärande, ej heller hoppet bedrägligt?

Den Kristliga Vetenskapen har därför gjort människligheten en mycket betydelsefull tjänst, ty den har klart påvisat skillnaden mellan det verkliga och det överkliga, mellan ädla och materiella. Den Kristliga Vetenskapen börjar hela sin bevisföring med Gud, somman av all verklighet. Den stannar icke vid blott och bart antagandet utan bevisar genom vetenskaplig demonstration att en förståelse av Gud, Anden, är den enda sanna grundvalen för rätt tänkande. Därigenom bevisar den även att materiella slutledningar är oriktiga och överkliga samt att synd, sjukdom och död icke är verkliga. Den Kristliga Vetenskapen har genom demonstrationer så argvort bevisat Guds, Andens, verklighet, att många tusenden av levande vittnesbörd om sanningen av Mrs. Eddy's ord (Science and Health, sid. 298): "Är det verkliga, som Vetenskapen förklarar, är uppnått, är gäldigen icke längre bärande, ej heller hoppet bedrägligt."

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Reality versus Unreality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH of the interest in the best of our literature would vanish if it did not express the innate desire of humanity to find the real, the true, and the permanent in order to have a sounder basis for thought to rest upon. The search for the real seems unending; and well it may, for until mankind finds a true, unalterable basis for its reasoning, peace and progress will be impossible. When there is no true basis for our premises, can our conclusions be correct? Hence, the desire to possess the apprehension of the real is a perfectly normal one, and will sooner or later force the individual to give his entire attention to its fulfillment, even as Abraham of old was forced to leave old ties,—that is, old ways of thinking,—in order to find reality. As it is written in Hebrews, "He looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." Is not this passage of Scripture meaningless if it does not refer to the search for the real? Abraham's journey betokens progress, even as every desire to attain the real betokens progress; while indifference points to stagnation. The desire to attain the real produces that spiritual vision of the lack of which we read in Proverbs, "Where there is no vision, the people perish;" that is, where there is neither hope nor longing to attain the real, there is no true progress, and destruction becomes inevitable.

Now it seems that this question of what constitutes reality is most peculiarly the property of true Science. For is it not fundamental that Science should demand absolutely correct and right premises and conclusions? Is there any room whatsoever in true Science for the speculative, or for aught but that which is demonstrable? Science must be inexorable. It cannot lapse from the real; else it would not be true Science. The temporal or unreal vanishes as the test of reality is scientifically applied. The inexorable logic of true Science has frightened some people, who instead should have been gladdened thereby; because for a time it seemed to them as if Science would destroy their concept of God, not realizing that if true reasoning could destroy a concept of God, the concept must be faulty. All such fears, therefore, are erroneous, because based upon a false assumption of what God is. Is it not, then, right to assume that if Science, in its undeviating attachment to the real, destroys what we now think God is, our concept of God must be erroneous? Is it not logical to endeavor to gain a correct understanding of God and to see what relation He bears to reality? This relation, it is plain,

must be the opposite of the mythical beliefs inculcated by material or pagan idolatry and its concomitant philosophy. A correct position in our search for reality, therefore, brings us at once face to face with the question, What has God, Spirit, to do with reality? If He has to do with reality, then we must admit that the subject of reality is vital to Christianity. If Christianity has no foundation in the real, then Christianity is valueless, and cannot truly benefit mankind. Only as religion gives mankind a foothold in the true understanding of reality does it leave the realm of superstition and become a force for good. Thus Christianity and true Science will be found to coincide.

All this was recognized many years ago by Mary Baker Eddy, when she discovered Christian Science and selected its name. She saw at once that the reason for mankind's suffering is the lack of understanding of reality. She recognized the fact that no religious creed in all the world defined reality or showed humanity how to distinguish between the real and the unreal. She knew that material, governed by the unreal or material, could not bring forth the fruit of right thinking and acting until there was a definite understanding of what reality is. "Understanding," she says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 505), "is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal." Nothing could be plainer; for does not the value of understanding lie entirely in its power to help us to discern the real and deny the unreal?

Christian Science has, therefore, rendered a most significant service to mankind; for it has clearly shown the difference between the real and the unreal, between Spirit and matter. Christian Science begins all of its reasoning with God, the source of all reality. It does not stop with mere assumption, but proves by actual demonstration that the understanding of God, Spirit, is the only true basis for correct reasoning; thereby it also proves that material conclusions are incorrect and unreal; and that sin, disease, and death are not real. Christian Science has proved, by demonstration, the reality of God, Spirit, so conclusively that many thousands are living witnesses to the truthfulness of Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 298), "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a tremor, nor is hope a cheat."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

stream up to the precipitous wall, on top of which the forest continues, leading to timber line on the Continental Divide.—Charles Hansen, in "My Heart in the Hills."

Our road is part of the old Rio Grande roadbed, that formerly went over La Veta pass, then the highest standard-gauge railroad in America. This was fine for advertising purposes, but poor from a practical point of view, so engineers found another passage some thousand feet lower, and the old grade fell to the tourist and settler in the wonderful San Luis Valley, our own immediate objective.

We skinned across the San Luis Valley, through Alamosa, past La Jara and Romeo, and turned west before reaching the towns of Conejos and Antonito. The road was pressing us toward our stream. At first, the road running along the north side of the river was on even grade, but it gradually faded into a mountain trail following the contour of the country, often testing the full power of our engine to top its grades. In places it went through magnificent timber or beautiful groves of quaking asp, with grass and flowers, small animals and birds in abundance. Intermittent glimpses of the majestic peaks of the silver of the Rockies were caught as it wove its course through meadow and forest. At times we were high above it, again we could almost touch the water in passing. . . .

Of all the delightful spots in the Rocky Mountains that I have visited, I know of none more impressive than this cañon of the Conejos, thirty or forty miles above the towns of Conejos and Antonito. Its beauty increases the farther one penetrates beyond the road and beaten paths. The main cañon is one to two miles wide from rim to rim. Into this break numerous little side cañons, some carrying fair-sized streams, that augment the water supply in the Conejos until it bursts out upon the plain, a river of great volume. Each course of the river is a cañon, the farther one proceeds the deeper the cañon cuts.

I am not certain about the geology of the region, as even in three visits I have not scratched the surface of its wonders. But it looks as though on top of the general uplift, the old volcanoes that can be found in the vicinity had laid down layer after layer of sand and ashes, and that these had gradually solidified and become so hard that each course of different shade or color is plainly visible on the north side of the cañon even at a distance of a mile or two. Streams of lava have also run in many places.

Wind and rain of thousands of years have carved the face of the wall that rises to a height of probably two thousand feet, into recesses and promontories. Here a great castle stands out with rounded towers and battlements; there a wonderful cathedral, that I doubt not closer examination would show held altar, organ and nave. Through all of this, on unscaleable pinnacle, in inaccessible cleft are planted beautiful evergreen trees, softening and ornamenting the forms of the rocks. A sloping bank of trees runs from the

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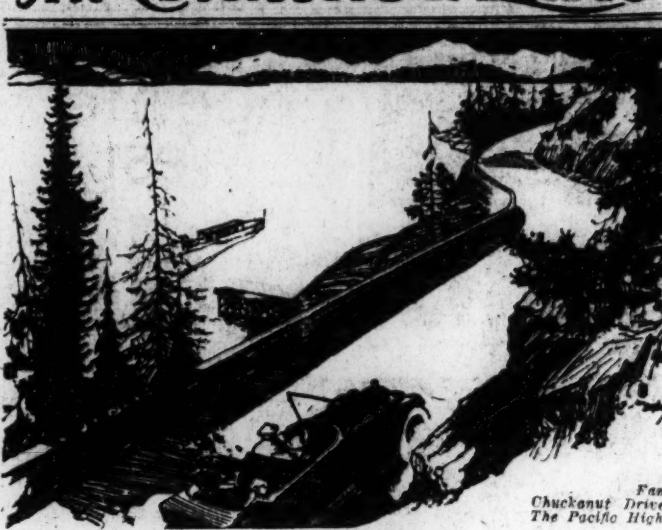
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GERMANS REVIVE
INDIAN TRADING

Hansa Line of Bremen Finds Trade So Plentiful More Ships are Chartered

BERLIN, April 8 (Special Correspondence)—At the recent general meeting of the Hansa Steamship Company, Bremen, the chairman of the board of directors congratulated the shareholders upon the successful revival of the German freight traffic with India and Persia, a traffic in which he predicted that the Hansa line was in future destined to play an important part.

He pointed out that before the war the Hansa was the third biggest German shipping company, and that at that time it owned 70 freighters with an aggregate of 357,000 tons. This tonnage was further augmented during the war, 11 new ships with a tonnage of 142,250 being built for the Hansa company.

27 Vessels Afloat

After the surrender of the ships of the German mercantile marine under the Treaty of Versailles, the company was left with only a remnant of 1100 tons. Thanks to the energetic policy of reconstruction, it now again had 27 vessels afloat with a total of 142,250 tons. As almost the whole of this tonnage has now been concentrated on the trade with British India, the company has once more become a considerable factor in international shipping.

Great hopes are placed upon the development of the India trade which, the Germans think, offers not only an important field for supplies of raw material, but a very good market for German manufacturers, especially machinery.

The line carries no passengers. For this reason, the chairman pointed out, it is not so well known as some of the other big German shipping companies. When the Hansa line first resumed its services to India it had to encounter very serious competition from the English and Dutch lines, but the directors now feel assured that the German line has again got a firm footing on this route and reckon with the possibility of shortly being able to raise the freight rates to India which, owing to rate-cutting, had last summer reached a very low level.

Extra Steamers Chartered

It is surprising to learn that in spite of the rapid rate of reconstruction of its tonnage, the Hansa line has had to employ an additional number of permanently chartered steamers. In order to cope with the large offers of cargo and in order to assure shippers using the Hansa line that they can rely on a regular freight service.

The company has at present under construction four big motorships of 11,000 tons each. It is interesting to note that the hatchways of these new ships are to be of specially large dimensions to permit of the loading of big locomotives in a complete condition. The company has two regular lines leaving every 10 days and touching at Bombay, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, and Calcutta, and on the homeward route at Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen.

The company is also proud of the new line it has recently inaugurated to Persia with sailings every two months. The ships touch at Bushire, Basra, and other ports on the Persian Gulf. It is thought that a direct German line to this part of the world will prove of great value in the future, Persia being rich in mineral resources, of which only petroleum is at present being exploited on at all a big scale. The main port of the Hansa line is Bushire. This port is connected with Téhéran and Baku by the air service run by the Junkers airplanes, the German Air Transport Company, working in association with the Hansa line. Basra, on the other hand, is the port for Iraq.

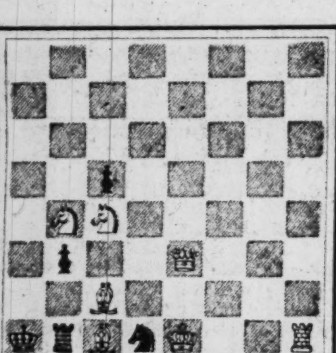
CHESS

by George H. Dabbitt

PROBLEM NO. 671

By G. Mott-Smith, Schenectady, N. Y.

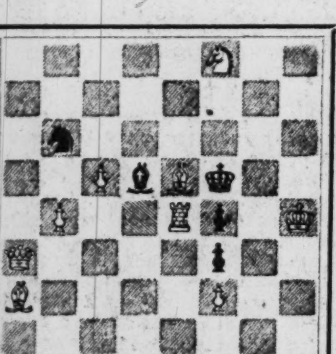
Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 672

By J. Pospisil



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 669. R-KK2
No. 670. 1. K-K8 P-B4
2. Kt-K8 P-K10
3. B-R5 P-K16
4. Kt-R5 P-B3
5. B-K7ch
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PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Black Pawn Promotions
For purely comic effects the Black pawn promotions are used much less frequently than the White. Probably because the Black promotions to rook and bishop cannot be featured in the two-mover, as they are always included in the queen promotions.

By W. B. Rice



White to play and mate in three

NOTES

1. Armand de Maas, president of the Commercial Chess League, New York, at the annual meeting, presented the Potter Cup to the Bell Telephone Laboratories team for capturing first place without the loss of

a match. Two rapid transit tournaments were won by Robert Bornholz and G. G. Goffe respectively, both of the Chase National Bank. The league standing:

Teams	Matches Won	Games Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
Bell Telephone 7 1/2	15	28	9	9
Tide Water Oil 5 1/2	3 1/2	26 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chase Nat Bank 5	3	30	25	25
Western Union 5	3	28	22	22
Guaranty Trust 4 1/2	3 1/2	27 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
W. Y. Edison Co 3 1/2	2 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Herald-Tribune 3	2 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. World 1 1/2	6 1/2	16 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Fairchild Pub. 1 1/2	7 1/2	6	42	42

At a recent meeting of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) C. C. E. H. Heinrichs was re-elected president and R. V. Lappe announced as the winner of the club championship. The Western Pennsylvania Chess League is made up of the following clubs: Westinghouse, Ford City, Carnegie Steel, University of Pittsburgh and the Hi-Moon.

J. G. Kaudy was returned the winner of the twenty-eighth annual tournament of the Minnesota State Chess Association held at the Athletic Club, Minneapolis.

An interesting problem: Place White—K on K8, R on K7, Kt on Q7, and P on KK4. Black—K on KK1. Now proceed to mate the Black king with the White pawn in five moves.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker (who is now residing in Germany) has arranged to play Dr. Milan Vidmar, in May, a match of 10 games; four at Belgrade, four at Ljubljana and the last two at Agrani.

Whitehead & Miller, publishers, of Leeds, Eng., have issued the fourth edition of "Modern Chess Openings," by Griffith and Goldstein of London.

From the Vienna tourney at Marshall's C. C.:

VIENNA OPENING

Gustafson	Torre	Gustafson	Torre
White	Black	White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4	1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	2. Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
3. P-B4	P-B4	3. P-B4	P-B4
4. P-K3	P-K3	4. P-K3	P-K3
5. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	5. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
6. P-Q3	P-Q3	6. P-Q3	P-Q3
7. P-Q4	P-Q4	7. P-Q4	P-Q4
8. P-KB1(a)	P-KB1(a)	8. P-KB1(a)	P-KB1(a)
9. P-K3	P-K3	9. P-K3	P-K3
10. P-K3	P-K3	10. P-K3	P-K3
11. B-K2	B-K2	11. B-K2	B-K2
12. Kt-Q4	Kt-Q4	12. Kt-Q4	Kt-Q4
13. OxB	OxB	13. OxB	OxB
14. Q-Q3	Q-Q3	14. Q-Q3	Q-Q3
15. Q-K3	Q-K3	15. Q-K3	Q-K3
16. Q-K3(b)	Q-K3(b)	16. Q-K3(b)	Q-K3(b)

NOTES BY CARLOS TORRE

(a) Of course, P-K3 would be less risky.

(b) The alternative is Q-K3.

(c) P-K3 cannot be played, as Black will win a piece.

(d) P-K3 does not look very inviting, but also cooping up the B in this manner does not help very much.

VIENNA OPENING

Torre	Smirka	Torre	Smirka
White	Black	White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4	1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	2. Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
3. P-B4	P-B4	3. P-B4	P-B4
4. P-K3	P-K3	4. P-K3	P-K3
5. Kt-K3	Kt-K3	5. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
6. P-Q3	P-Q3	6. P-Q3	P-Q3
7. P-Q4	P-Q4	7. P-Q4	P-Q4
8. P-KB1	P-KB1	8. P-KB1	P-KB1
9. P-K3	P-K3	9. P-K3	P-K3
10. P-K3	P-K3	10. P-K3	P-K3
11. B-K2	B-K2	11. B-K2	B-K2
12. Kt-Q4	Kt-Q4	12. Kt-Q4	Kt-Q4
13. OxB	OxB	13. OxB	OxB
14. Q-Q3	Q-Q3	14. Q-Q3	Q-Q3
15. Q-K3	Q-K3	15. Q-K3	Q-K3
16. Q-K3(b)	Q-K3(b)	16. Q-K3(b)	Q-K3(b)

VIENNA GAME

Tholfsen	Torre	Tholfsen	Torre
White	Black	White	Black

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Pres. Jackson May 12-July 11
Pres. McKinley May 21-July 20
Pres. Jefferson June 8-Aug. 7
Pres. Grant June 18-Aug. 16
And every twelve days thereafter.
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by Admiral Oriental Line
Managing Operators
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Travel
Supplement

THE delights of ocean voyages, and of travel in European countries, will be described and illustrated in a European Travel Supplement which will accompany THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of Thursday, April 30.

There will also be advertisements of Transatlantic Steamship Lines, Railway Lines, Airways, Tours by land and water, and of Hotels and Resorts in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Individuals or tourist parties who are planning a trip overseas may read with profit and entertainment this European Travel Supplement, which will be printed in convenient form for ready reference.

Copies of the April 30 Monitor will be mailed to any address, or list of addresses. Listing sheets furnished upon request. Single copy price 5c each.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITORAn International Daily Newspaper
BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

STOCKS FALL TO A LOWER PRICE LEVEL

Particularly Weak Features Are Specialties—Strong Spots

Stock prices drifted downward at the opening of today's New York market, Chicago & Alton common and preferred established new low prices for the year at 9 and 6, respectively. Maxwell Motors B and Baldwin which opened higher, American Sugar, which was weak yesterday, rallied a point, and American Gas moved up 3.

The main tendency continued downward but independent strong spots cropped out in several sections of the list. United States Cast Iron Pipe, which has sold as low as 25 this year, fell back nearly 4 points to a new 1925 low at 14 1/2.

Commercial Solvents B dropped 2 1/2, and Postum Cereal, Pierce Arrow preferred, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Radio Corporation, Remington Typewriter, sagged 1 1/2 to 2 points. Selling was for both accounts, with indications that pool operations had been temporarily abandoned.

Market Street Railway second preferred advanced 2 points, and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies, Norfolk & Western, Mack Trucks and Fisher Body advanced a point or more. The body advanced touching a new top at 6 1/2.

Foreign exchanges opened firm. Demand sterling advanced 1/4 to 4 1/2, and French francs climbed 2 points to 52 1/2 cents.

Professional Trading
With the market temporarily out of the market, the morning price movements were determined almost entirely by the operations of professional traders.

Speculators for the decline concentrated on United States Cast Iron Pipe, the end of the first hour. Postum Cereal, Universal Pipe and the Commercial Solvents Issues lost 2 to 3.

The subsequent bidding up of American Sugar, Coca Cola, Hudson Motors, Woolworth, and a few other specialties imparted greater stability to the general movement, and brought about some general recovery in other quarters.

The market turned weak again around noon, when selling pressure was renewed against United States Cast Iron Pipe, which was forced down more than 12 points below last night's close to 14 1/2.

Call money recovered at 2 1/2 per cent, available because of the accumulation of funds in connection with the Dodge Brothers financing.

Some of the day's and copper shares went to new low prices for the year on the influx of selling orders in the afternoon. The market generally was heavy but several stocks showed independent strength, particularly debenture, American Hide & Leather, Union Commercial Solvent A dropped 4 1/2 points, and Universal Type preferred 4.

French Bonds Weak
Bond prices again wavered in today's trading, which was marked by another sharp reaction in French obligations, foreshadowing the ultimate disposition of the French Republic's measures for about a point each, while losses of the French municipal and railroad bonds ranged from 1 to 2 points.

Selling of these issues unsettled the rest of the foreign list. Serbian 5 per cent preferred dropped 1 1/2 points. Conflicting price movements marked trading in domestic convertible 8 1/2 moved up 2 points, and Chicago & Alton common and preferred fell fractionally on profit-taking. Weekview Steel 7 1/2 fell back 2 points.

"KATY" ROAD'S 1924 PROFITS EQUAL \$4.72 SHARE ON COMMON
Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, gives net as \$5,508,437 after taxes and charges, including interest on adjustment bonds, the same as in the preliminary statement issued earlier. After allowing for full 7 per cent dividend requirements on the preferred the balance is equal to \$4.72 a share on \$60.750 par value stock. The previous report for 1923, showed net of \$2,169,939 or \$1.43 a share on the common.

Balance sheet shows total assets \$201,240,310, compared with \$248,814,207. Current assets were \$15,710,703 and current liabilities \$10,244,555, compared with \$15,836,936 and \$10,473,523. Profit and loss account showed a net income of \$2,287,749, compared with \$2,287,749.

AMERICAN SUGAR DIVIDEND OUTLOOK
There are many rumors on the "street" that there will be a resumption of dividends on the common stock of American Sugar Refining Company. No longer ago than last October, American Sugar preferred sold down to 7 1/2 and President Earl D. Babbitt was impelled to issue a statement regarding the preferred dividend. The preferred stock has since recovered to a high of 10 1/2, and the common has nearly doubled from a 1921 low of 36 to 74 1/2.

With more than \$1,000,000 cash and no borrowings at the beginning of the year, American Sugar is in financial position to resume common dividends whenever conditions warrant. The first quarter of the year was profitable from an operating standpoint, but the sugar market within the last few days has gone so low that the company is at or under 3 cents a pound, minimizing the risk of inventory loss. A factor favorable to satisfactory operating results.

The next regular meeting of American Sugar directors for dividend action on the common stock is due around the middle of May. At that time the directors would have before them results for only four months of the fiscal year.

While it has been rumored that common dividends will be resumed at the meeting, the more conservative policy would seem to be to wait a few months longer when it would be possible to cast up with some degree of accuracy an approximate income account for the 1925 year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Adm. Inv.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Air Reduc.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Alcoa	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Can.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Cel.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Ch. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. C. & P.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. E. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. G. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. I. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. L. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. M. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. N. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. O. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. P. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. R. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. T. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. U. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. V. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. W. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. X. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Y. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Z. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
100 Nat. Supply	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 New Cons.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 New York	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Air Br.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. C. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. E. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. G. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. H. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. I. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. J. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. K. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. L. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. M. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. N. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. O. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. P. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Q. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. R. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. S. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. T. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. U. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. V. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. W. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. X. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Y. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Z. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2

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100 N. Y. Air Br.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. C. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. E. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. G. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. H. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. I. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. J. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. K. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. L. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. M. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. N. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. O. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. P. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Q. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. R. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. S. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. T. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. U. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. V. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. W. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. X. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Y. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Z. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2

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100 N. Y. C. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. E. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. G. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. H. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. I. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. J. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. K. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. L. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. M. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. N. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. O. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. P. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Q. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. R. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. S. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. T. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. U. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. V. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. W. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. X. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Y. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
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100 N. Y. L. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. M. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. N. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. O. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. P. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Q. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. R. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. S. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. T. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. U. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. V. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. W. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. X. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. Y. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
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100 N. Y. E. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. G. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. H. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. I. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. J. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 N. Y. K. & S.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2

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(Continued)
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EDITORIALS

Despite the general acceptance of the theory that there must always remain in the governed the right finally to decide all mooted questions of governmental policy, it sometimes appears that in recent times there has come a clearer realization that where this prerogative of self-determination, if so it may be called, is once yielded, the people unreservedly delegate the authority to decide to another. It is only by such yielding, no matter how insistently the champions of a so-called pure democracy may inveigh, that there can be established that responsibility of government, and that stability of government, sought by those who desire to be wisely and economically governed.

It is a rule of every well-organized business that at certain points there must be placed those upon whose decisions and judgments absolute reliance may be rested. Logically there is designated, because of his peculiar fitness, one who, in the absence of a controlling board, acts as a court of last resort. It would be no more feasible to permit every investor in a corporation or stock company to exercise at will the rights of a partner than to allow every voter in a commonwealth to arrogate to himself the power of veto in matters of legislation or treaty-making. There must be an agreement that at some point along the line the decision reached shall be regarded and accepted as binding and final until the wisdom of the future shall otherwise ordain.

It cannot be insisted, of course, that election and referendum always endow those chosen with infallibility. One designated as the final arbiter may err after his elevation as grievously as before. Those who have been responsible for his investiture cannot be said to have guaranteed that he will make no mistakes. They have simply agreed that during his tenure his decisions shall be accepted as those of all the people he has been chosen to represent and in whose behalf he has been delegated to act. That is the essence of practical democracy.

There has not been a time in the history of the United States when more than a comparatively small number of the people professed to fear an undue usurpation of authority by the Chief Executive. There has been more said, however, in opposition to those tendencies, occasionally noticeable, toward a centralization of governmental authority, than in support or in defense of such tendencies. And yet, with the advance in development, with the growing importance of the country as a world factor, many serious students of political economy have come to look with ever-diminishing apprehension upon tentative proposals for the delegation of more arbitrary power to established governmental authority. This has been evidenced in recent meetings of the proposal to confer upon a majority of the Senate, instead of upon two-thirds of the membership, the power to ratify treaties. Still more recently the right of a Senate majority arbitrarily to reject those appointed by the President to administrative positions within his gift has been questioned. Logical arguments might be made in support of a more liberal interpretation of the treaty-making clause, and likewise in defense of the right of the Chief Executive to call to his aid anyone he might select whose qualifications, except upon partisan grounds, are unquestioned.

Long ago the quite reasonable precept was promulgated advising the cautious to "Put all their eggs in one basket and then to watch that basket." The rule is not a poor one, and its application to the matter in point is practical. The President of the United States is immediately answerable to the country. Any flagrant misuse of delegated powers would be followed quickly by a recall of the authority and confidence given. Perhaps it is as true that a somewhat more generous commitment would make less difficult a fuller expression of the popular will.

Wayfarers who occasionally patronize the Pullman coaches that carry their throngs of humanity back and forth from east to west and from north to south in the United States have noted the absence of many who formerly were regular travelers. Day-coach passengers have had the same experience. Except for an occasional traveling salesman, with his sample cases and formidable leather bags, who boards the train for a half-day's journey between the larger cities, these alert and resourceful workmen now traverse their routes by automobile or auto-stage. So marked has been the innovation that its economic aspects have become the subject of discussion in mercantile and commercial organizations, just as it probably has for some time been in council meetings where railway transportation problems are considered.

In the New England section, where cities and villages almost join at their remote borders, it has been found that the automobile has been quite generally adopted by salesmen. This is true to a somewhat less extent in many parts of the middle west and south, and also in the Pacific northwest. In the wide-flung sections of the far west, of course, these individual conveyances are not so practicable. But there the resort seems to be more and more to the through auto-bus, lines of which have been established between cities hundreds of miles apart.

The tendency, from an economic standpoint, is one which should be thoughtfully considered. The evidences are that by this means one large item in the cost of distribution is to be materially reduced. One large manufacturing company has reported that its salesmen who travel by private conveyances of this kind are able to reach 40 per cent more customers than when they depend upon trains or interurban trolley lines. The great economic problem to be solved is that having to do with the cost of distribution.

Competition in manufacture is gradually reducing the cost of production. It has been stated that one dollar of the cost of a \$2 article just about represents the factory cost. The other dollar represents, roughly, the cost of distribution. As one prominent New England manufacturer has expressed it, "On the first dollar, chemists have worked for many years in bringing it to a minimum. What we must strive for is lowering the second dollar, which is our responsibility."

Consumers have more or less patiently borne their share of what they have believed was an unnecessarily high cost incurred in selling. They have been inclined to the opinion that worthy goods could be sold on their merits, thus eliminating the added expense of personal solicitation by traveling representatives of manufacturers and jobbers. But this conclusion may not be entirely correct. Resourceful American producers have, in recent years, improved the quality of many articles which were supposed to have been standardized. They have likewise added greatly to the list of commodities which are now regarded as everyday necessities. It is only by advertising and by direct appeal that these articles find their way into the stores of distributors and thence into the homes. By increased sales the cost of unit production has been greatly reduced, usually to the benefit of the consumer. The time may never come when these practical methods of exploitation will be abandoned. There is good news in advertising and in salesmanship, just as there is in the record of daily activities. The American commercial traveler, in his swift-moving automobile, and the progressive daily newspaper, which makes its regular visit to the store and the home, are carrying these good tidings into the highways and byways.

Some really worth-while thoughts were incorporated in the platform of the News-Herald of Ravena, N. Y., which was recently published in that newspaper, over the signature, "The Editor." Moreover, if newspaper men generally accepted the most of its planks, certainly the profession would be none the worse for the experience. "I believe in my job," reads the primary article, this statement being followed, among others, by these:

I shall at all times be fair to everyone in my community, expecting frequently to be charged with being unfair.

I shall not be afraid to champion the poor man's cause for fear of the wrath of the rich man.

Nor shall I be afraid to stand by the rich man for fear of the wrath of being charged with having sold out to him. I shall respect and honor my profession, believing that it is a high calling.

A newspaper editor who adheres to such a platform is learning something of the real responsibilities and joys of journalism.

Once more an attempt has been made to give French women the vote. The result has not been completely successful, and it is unlikely, in spite of the favorable decision of the Chamber, that women will now be able legally to take part in the municipal elections which are approaching. There will naturally be considerable disappointment among those French women who have taken a lively interest in this subject and among those deputies who have always loyally supported their cause.

The truth is that no irresistible popular movement for woman suffrage has ever made itself felt in France. Indeed in this country the women, in spite of the unremitting efforts of a devoted few, have shown a regrettable indifference to their own status. France is almost the last of the great nations of the world to give women the right to vote. This is at first sight curious, for in some respects France has always led the way in the promulgation of political reforms, and it is not creditable that it should lag behind even Turkey.

Rightly or wrongly, the French women believe that they exercise more influence indirectly over politics than they could exercise directly. They have long ago entered almost every sphere of activity. The professions are open to them and many French women have carved out for themselves interesting careers. The average French woman concerns herself much more in the business of her husband than the average woman of other lands. It is strange, therefore, that she should be content to be excluded from the Legislature and to be denied any right in the selection of deputies or even of municipal councilors. If she enjoys, as is certain, a good deal of effective control, the laws of the country are nevertheless directed against her and she is placed in a position of undoubted inferiority to the man. She is not allowed, for example, under the ordinary form of marriage, the separate control of her own estate. It is the man who is in supreme command, and without his permission no transaction can be carried out.

Many social measures are long overdue in France which would, it is to be presumed, be dealt with much more seriously were the French women to take a hand in the fashioning of policies. Their influence, too, it is believed by the advocates of the vote, would be directed toward the preservation of peace—and there can be no question of such grave importance for France as the question of relations with neighbors which France has so often in the past found itself at war.

After the armistice, in recognition of the splendid services that women had rendered in the field, in the factory, in the office and in the shop, the Chamber passed a Suffrage Bill which the Senate, however, blocked. It is unfortunately the truth that a number of deputies who are willing to vote for political rights for women would not do so if they believed that the bill would go through the Senate. They are willing to make a gesture as long as they are certain it will remain an empty gesture.

The adversaries of the vote for women place their objections principally on two grounds. First, they declare that organized and directed religious influences would be strengthened and would have a much greater control of French politics if women were allowed to exercise political prerogatives.

Secondly, it is seriously claimed by a number of deputies that the women would range them-

selves against the use of alcohol. There is, in fact, not much immediate prospect of a real prohibitionist movement in France, for France regards wine-growing as one of its main industries. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the women would endeavor to suppress wine, which is accepted as the national beverage of France. But they would undoubtedly try to forward measures dealing with the notorious "bouilleurs de cru"—the distillers of spirits—who have for a long time constituted a grievous social evil in France.

It will be seen that the objections are hardly valid. The most militant clericals are unquestionably to be found among the men, and as for the possibility that women would favor prohibition, it is, so far as it is true, entirely to their credit, and it would seem that the women as well as the men are entitled to express their opinion on a subject which vitally concerns them and the future of the race.

Summer will soon be here with her charm of flowers and foliage. Few there are who can remain unmoved by the beauty of field and wood, or by that delectable combination of mountain, forest and stream. For the love for nature is an elemental thing that will not be denied. But sometimes this love for nature takes strange forms in its indulgence, and in its name are committed many thoughtless depredations. The loveliness and fragrance of the wild flowers and shrubs that crowd the country lanes, or that lighten up the dim recesses under the trees, or that soften the rugged masses of rock, tempt visitors to pluck them, and the knowledge that they can be theirs for the plucking makes them forget their obligation to preserve such beauty.

Many of the choicest wild flowers, some of them the rare native orchids, are gone forever, due to this unthinking passion for their possession. The trailing arbutus, the mountain laurel and the flowering dogwood, not to mention others, no longer are to be found in many localities where formerly they flourished. The conservation of wild flowers is no less important than the conservation of forest trees.

Automobiles make it possible to go such great distances that many places can now be reached where the wild flowers and shrubs grow in profusion. These same great distances, however, make it difficult to preserve the freshness of the flowers until the end of the return trip. So, huge quantities are gathered only to wither shortly afterward.

If it is felt that bouquets of wild flowers are necessary for the full enjoyment of a trip, much damage can be avoided by taking to the country a pair of small scissors and cutting the blooms just as would be done if they grew in a garden at home. This leaves the root unmolested and the plant will bloom again next season. Wild flowers as a rule have tough wiry stems and this fact, combined with their shallow root-hold, makes it almost impossible to avoid pulling up the entire plant when gathering the flowers by hand. Also, by taking a box in which to put the flowers and covering the stems with wet sand or moss, they can be kept for a reasonable length of time. And a bit of the out-of-doors is captured to be enjoyed later on.

Or better yet. Why not build a wild flower garden? This can be done by imitating as closely as possible the natural environment of the flowers before they were transplanted, noticing the kind of soil in which they grew, whether sandy or loamy, and the drainage, whether the moisture was retained or if it drained quickly away. Also, it should be noticed if they grew in the sun, or if partially or entirely in the shade. If these precautions are taken there is no reason why the wild flowers cannot be successfully transplanted. It is better, too, to do the transplanting when the plants are young, as then they will be more likely to take root and thrive in their new environment.

Remember always that the true lover of nature never destroys but always protects its treasures.

Editorial Notes

There is a certain satisfaction in the fact that a proposed city ordinance, calling for compulsory vaccination of dogs in Kansas City, Mo., met with such vigorous opposition from dog owners and other individuals that it never got beyond the hands of a city council committee. Yet the fact that it sailed even thus far before being shipwrecked is a lamentable commentary on the common sense of present-day humanity. According to the proposed ordinance, all dogs in the city would have been inoculated annually with a so-called anti-rabies serum, and the veterinarians, it is understood, would have charged fees ranging from \$3 to \$5 for each inoculation. It is said that the veterinarians were responsible for this proposed measure, as they were also for a similar ordinance which was defeated by the council two years ago. Is it permissible to ask if they would have been so enthusiastic for the measure if there had been no prospect of earning fees as a result of its enactment into law?

Whatever individual opinions may be held regarding the question of the publication of crime news, one fact is outstanding, namely, that criminals, so called, take considerable pride in the terms used in referring to them. There seems to be a grading among them, that is, and the experienced "gun-man" is looked up to by his associates. This is fairly common knowledge, and there is no doubt that the type of mentality represented by these men is appealed to by the glamour surrounding this questionable kind of approbation. Now, if instead of adding to this glamour, the newspapers would refer to such individuals by the terms which properly belong to them, thieves, or bandits, such publicity might do considerable good. Many a felon has become what he is through a desire for adventure as much as anything else, and no adventurer likes being referred to by any of these less romantic terms. Here is another case where calling a spade a spade would be decidedly advantageous.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

If the dominant note in Berlin is a quiet underlying confidence in the future and in Paris a deep anxiety about the future, the prevailing note in London is a profound desire for international stability and peace. This is partly due to a deep-seated dislike of war, as an institution, a feeling which hardly exists on the Continent of Europe for the reason that, scarcely anyone there dreams that it is possible to get rid of so ancient and apparently inescapable an established method of settling the difficulties between nations.

But it is still more due to economic causes. Foreign critics often compare the attitude of Great Britain to that of a retired burglar. They say that, having laid hands on a quarter of the earth, it is natural that she should now be a champion of law and order and the rights of property! Whether the simile is wholly apposite I will not pause to discuss, but it is certainly true that Great Britain is no longer an expansionist power. She wants at almost any cost to limit, and not to increase, her international liabilities.

Moreover her economic position today is difficult in the extreme. During the nineteenth century her development was almost wholly industrial. She was the first nation to invest capital in the outside world, and to manufacture for it. Ninety per cent of her population lives in towns. She can only maintain her existence by exporting manufactures with which to pay for the foodstuffs and raw materials which she needs. And her success in this line is dependent upon the world being at peace and trade being in a flourishing condition everywhere. The million and a quarter unemployed in Britain today are testimony to the importance, to the English people, of world peace and world prosperity.

These considerations have greatly influenced the attitude of Great Britain toward European questions. Her natural instinct was to follow the American example and return to the old policy of "splendid isolation." Thereby she would have left the nations of Europe to solve their own internal problems for themselves and have concentrated her own attention on the complex and manifold problems which belong particularly to the British Commonwealth itself.

But experience has increasingly shown that such a policy is exceedingly difficult of realization in the modern world. It is so for two reasons. The first is that, purely from her own point of view, Great Britain is vitally interested in the independence of Belgium and in the question of what power occupies the Channel ports and the air-dromes within easy bombing range of London. From the standpoint of defense alone, she is deeply concerned as to France or Belgium that Germany should not seize French or Belgian territory.

The second is that it has become increasingly clear that European stability is impracticable today without the co-operation of Great Britain in some form or other. There does not seem to be any means of diminishing the dangerous suspicion and tension between France and Germany, and of securing an approach to some reduction of armaments, unless Great Britain is willing to undertake to help in maintaining the status quo in the event of either power endeavoring to upset it.

It has proved an extremely difficult task to strike the right balance between the two points of view. The influence of the desire for isolation and detachment is to be seen in the firmness and decision with which the present Government rejected the proposed Geneva Protocol. It was determined to make it clear that Great Britain was not going to assume the liability for guaranteeing peace all over eastern Europe.

The welcome it gave, on the other hand, to the recent German proposal for a pact between France, Germany and Great Britain, guaranteeing as inviolable in perpetuity the existing French and Belgian frontiers, shows

that it has made up its mind that it will undertake a definite liability in western Europe, if to do so will really insure stability and peace.

The condition upon which the British Government insists, however, is that the pact shall be one which will make for reconciliation and not for the realignment of Europe into two hostile groups. It has rejected the idea of a mere Anglo-French entente to give security to France, for that reason. Whatever arrangement is decided upon must be one which will be acceptable both to France and to Germany and which will thus serve as a bridge and not as a barrier between the two nations. Judging also from Austen Chamberlain's recent speech, he intends to insist on two other conditions. The first is that the Cologne bridgehead should be evacuated this autumn, as provided under the Treaty of Versailles, if Germany loyally fulfills the demands of the disarmament commission. The second is that Germany should enter the League of Nations and so become once more a full member of the concert of Europe, with both the privileges and responsibilities which that position entails.

The fundamental attitude of Great Britain toward the post-war European problem is thus gradually becoming clear. It would seem that she is ready to give some form of guarantee to the frontiers of France and Belgium, which she has satisfied that it is a basis to which Germany will agree. But she will certainly give no sort of guarantee about the rest of Europe. She will rely upon the machinery of the League of Nations—possibly perfected—to make the readjustment of the peace treaties which may be necessary and to solve new problems which arise, peacefully without any resort to arms. Germany is in the League that machinery is likely to be very effective unless quite new factors, such as revived military power in Russia, complicate the European scene.

British foreign policy, however, cannot be wholly determined from London. No policy can be effective unless the great self-governing Dominions approve. The natural tendency in the dominions is to regard European problems as primarily Great Britain's concern. Provided that Great Britain's policy in Europe does not run counter to their interests, or endanger their security in other parts of the world, they are generally prepared to follow her lead in Europe.

But the question of guaranteeing frontiers is another matter. A guarantee means a legal liability to go to war in certain eventualities, and whether the Dominions will be prepared to countersign a British guarantee to France and Belgium, even if it is approved by Germany, is uncertain. Australia and New Zealand ratified the abortive Anglo-American Treaty of Guarantee of 1919, Canada and South Africa did not.

Yet if some nations of the British Commonwealth sign such a treaty and others do not a very difficult situation would arise, if ever the guarantee were to come into effect. The non-signatories would, that is, to all present appearances, have to choose between being at war, or seceding from the Commonwealth in order to remain at peace.

It is not likely, however, that this possibility will raise serious difficulties. The British Commonwealth of Nations is founded upon anachronisms and anomalies. It contains within itself already every form of government, from hereditary despotisms to Free States and Socialist administrations. It will not be complete until it contains a republic or two. And so some way will probably be found of rounding this new corner too. All parts of the Commonwealth are interested in peace and stability in Europe, and if so other means of guaranteeing that end can be found than some form of guarantee to France against unprovoked aggression from Germany, a way of giving that guarantee will, without doubt, be forthcoming at the proper time.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, April 21.—The King and the Queen of England, on their way from their Mediterranean yachting trip, propose to make a short stay in Paris before leaving for London. They will arrive on Friday and lunch with President Doumergue. Such a social fact has considerable political significance. Several pressing attempts, under another regime, to obtain an official visit of the British sovereigns failed, and the present decision may properly be taken as proof of the British desire for an understanding with France.

It has just been shown how the utilization of France's water power has been developed, although only about one-sixth of the total potential water power is yet employed. In 1914, France had equipped only about 750,000 horsepower, but during the war the lack of coal compelled France to turn its attention to the hydroelectric industry, and between 1914 and 1918 there was added 450,000 horsepower to the existing total. Since then, plans have been elaborated for the installation of many hydroelectric plants. These plans have not always been realized, but at the present time the power generated is estimated at 1,400,000 horsepower. Another 400,000 horsepower will, it is expected, be available. Calculations show that France should be able to obtain eventually from the waterfalls 8,000,000 horsepower. In other European countries the potential horsepower is as follows: Norway 7,500,000, Sweden 6,700,000, Italy 5,500,000, Switzerland 3,000,000, Germany 1,500,000, England 400,000.

For a long time a mysterious zero station has puzzled the French radio officials. It could not be located, though eventually it was shown that the radio expert who was cutting in on official transmissions was an American amateur. The authorities set to work to discover some means of controlling more efficiently all electro-magnetic waves of considerable length, and it is now announced that a member of the Postal Department has discovered a successful device to cope with the difficulty. It was realized that although in normal times a zero station did not matter very much, it might, in certain circumstances, become dangerous. Therefore the radiogrameter, which will now be utilized to prevent secret transmissions, is hailed with pleasure.

The National Office of Tourism continues to issue booklets which are intended to encourage travel in France. There is one which has recently been published in English describing the beauties of the country. The châteaux, the churches, the sea and the mountain resorts are indicated, and the letter-press is accompanied by excellent illustrations. The booklet is intended for the use of the American and British guests who are expected in such great numbers this year. They will discover that Paris is not the whole of France, and it is hoped they will be induced to visit many places thus attractively presented.

M. François Albert, the Minister of Fine Arts, has shown that he has considerable sympathy with modern decorators. In a short speech which he made recently, he pleaded for the existence in every house of at least one cheerful room furnished in gay colors. The modern style of red tables, orange curtains and other bright hues, cannot but have a cheerful effect, and even if the rest of the home is drably fitted up with dull furniture in dark and neutral colors, there should, he said, be one corner vividly and gayly painted and tapestried. Even those who do not altogether approve of general adoption of the up-to-date methods of furnishing will agree with the suggestion of M. François Albert that lively colors should brighten some nook in the apartment.

The recent incidents in the Latin Quarter—the protest of the students against a professor whose appointment was suspected of being political in character—bring out once more the sensitiveness and the independence of this little group of young men from which it may be said a large proportion of France's ministers will be recruited. The law students take strong views and are inclined to participate in political movements outside the Sorbonne, but inside the precincts of the university they are exceedingly jealous of the operation of any considerations except corporate considerations. The professor whom it was sought to impose upon them is undoubtedly admirable, but the fact remains that the faculty put him forward merely as a second choice. The

Education Minister ignored the much stronger recommendation of another professor and selected a man who is Radical and is serving as chief of cabinet for one of his colleagues. It is, to say the least, unwise for ministers to make appointments which have the smallest political flavor.

The underlying resemblance of the conception of General Nollet and the conception of the Monitor Peace Plan becomes clearer every time the War Minister explains his purpose. Under any proper peace plan it would not, of course, be necessary to maintain a conscripted army as in France, but this conscripted army is thrust upon General Nollet, and is part of the French tradition. But the principal point, which he makes is that the army can be reduced and peace be preserved if it is definitely understood in advance that, in the event of a conflict, the safety of the country calls for the immediate mobilization not only of men, but of the whole resources of the country, agricultural, industrial and financial. That, he maintains, is the object of his project—to have the way for the operation of all the national forces.

All students of foreign affairs will be interested in the nomination as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of Mlle. Louise Weiss. She is perhaps the most remarkable woman journalist in Europe. During the war days she founded a weekly diplomatic review, *L'Europe Nouvelle*. She had little capital, and the review passed through difficult days before it became what it is now recognized to be, one of the leading European political periodicals. In some respects it is unique. Notably does it make a point of publishing each week an official document which it would be difficult to obtain from any other source. Mlle. Weiss has traveled extensively. She was, indeed, the first French journalist to venture into Soviet Russia—in 1921—and her articles were illuminating and informative. Her work on Czechoslovakia has become a classic of its kind.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of the suitability and value of material submitted. No correspondence is published without the name of the contributor, and no correspondence is published without the name of the contributor.

The Spiritual Ideals of America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Ever since I was in the service, during the war, I have been endeavoring to analyze the United States, with the view of reaching conclusions in two directions.

1. What is the one chief failing or fault or enemy among the people or Nation today?
2. What is now the true road into the future—which way, that is, should the people and Nation now turn?
The late Prof. Barrett Wendell wrote that the United States has been built up around three great ideals. The first is liberty, and the climax of the struggle in this connection came in the war of the Revolution, Washington being the great leader. The second, he states to be union, and the climax of the struggle for union came in the Civil War, with Abraham Lincoln as the great leader. The third, he states to be democracy, when the fathers founded the power of the Nation in the hands of the people and a government of the people, by the people and for the people, was established.

And now we have had the World War, the great aim of which President Woodrow Wilson stated was to make the world safe for democracy. America carried these three great ideals back to the struggling nations over seas.

But where is the United States now, and what is the path into the future?
I should think theological schools, the great universities, and great newspapers, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of ministers who profess to instruct the people, would find it necessary, or advisable at least, spiritually to analyze the Nation, having regard for its political, economic, and social growth.

I read the Congressional Record somewhat, but I do not find that our senators have stated where we stand, with reference to our growth, spiritually and ideally.

The spiritual ideals are like the great girders and timbers in a building. A builder would not think of putting the shingles on a house before he built the frame. But that is what the people are too often asked to do.
Brockton, Mass. F. M. H.